

Haiti Media Assistance and Civic Education Project (RAMAK)

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Section I: Introduction

Despite months of civil unrest that brought on the departure of President Jean Bertrand Aristide in February 2004, Creative Associates International (Creative) successfully completed the tasks outlined in the Year 3 workplan for the reporting period of October 2003 through September 2004. In response to USAID's request and priority needs in the country, Creative also undertook additional responsibilities.

Through these activities, Creative continued to focus on the following program objectives:

- 1) Increase citizen awareness of rights and responsibilities to the extent that they apply this knowledge in everyday experiences; and
- 2) Strengthen journalists' ability to report on issues related to democratic development and to advocate for greater freedom of the press.

In the face of many challenges, the Haiti Media Assistance and Civic Education Program (or RAMAK, its Creole acronym) experienced many successes during the year, including the following:

- Nationwide broadcast of the *Kadejak Nan Ansmari* civic education soap opera series in October and November 2003, continuing broadcast on partner stations due to an overwhelming positive response.
- Training for 80 members of 40 local and regional journalist associations in advocacy and internal democratic practices that resulted in restructuring of many organizations and creation of regional networks.
- First-ever nationwide conference for representatives of 35 partner community radio stations where participants shared lessons learned and success stories from the broadcast of *Kadejak* and their training in fundraising and business development.
- Training for 16 communication directors in 10 government ministries on message development, press releases, and communications strategies to help disseminate information on government activities.
- Expansion of the community radio program, with the addition of two new partners and the creation of two new radio stations.

RAMAK has also continued to strengthen the community radio sector with better equipment so that stations can continue to effectively broadcast civic education messages that encourage community development and promote democracy. In the past six months, RAMAK continued installation of transmitters and other equipment to boost signals at four new partner stations. Those stations, along with others, have grouped themselves into regional networks of community radio stations to better face the problems inherent to their particular communities.

Section II: Program Activities

Challenges during this period related primarily to the civil unrest that began at the end of 2003 and that led to President Aristide's departure on February 29, 2004. With the ordered evacuation of the

RAMAK Chief of Party and non-essential USAID staff, program activities were placed on hold until the situation stabilized. Partner community radio stations were greatly affected by the unrest as well, with a couple suffering extensive damage from looters. Operators of one station had to flee the town where the radio is located because of threats from armed men controlling the town. Reported difficulties during this time were not limited to community radio stations; the press as a whole suffered greatly. The environment improved beginning in April, but political violence exploded again in the capital at the end of September.

Component A – Community Radio Development

A. Component Objective

The goal is to develop community radio stations that will be able to inform and educate the communities they serve. Activities in Components B-E contribute to this goal.

B. Background

RAMAK in 2001 completed a baseline assessment to assist 36 community radio stations throughout Haiti build their equipment and programming capacity. It was revised and updated in 2003 to present a detailed picture of community radio in Haiti. As a result of this assessment, RAMAK developed a plan to assist community radio stations in Haiti build their equipment and programming capacity. This has allowed those stations to effectively broadcast civic education messages, and encourage community development and the promotion of democracy in rural areas where most Haitians live. During Year 1, RAMAK conducted department meetings with the community radios, created partnerships and signed contracts with 15 radio stations, ordered equipment and began installing that equipment at the end of Year 2. Contracts were signed and equipment was delivered to another 21 radio stations during Year 2, along with technical training on the equipment to all the stations.

C. Activities

To strengthen community radio in Haiti, RAMAK organized the first national Community Radio Conference in January 28-30, 2004, at Moulin Sur Mer, outside of Port-au-Prince. Conference participants represented 35 community radio stations located in widely dispersed rural areas and small towns outside of the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. Conference sessions were led by local consultants Hans Tippenhaur and Farah Malebranche as well as international consultant Glenn Smucker. Economist Kesner Pharel presented a paper outlining the challenges Haiti faces in this era of globalization and instant communication, and the role community radios can play to meet those challenges.

The conference had the following objectives:

- Promote community radio as a tool for development and democratic communications;
- Take stock of the current situation of community radio in Haiti and redefine its mission;
- Facilitate creation of regional networks of community radio stations; and
- Offer opportunity for community radio operators to exchange information, experiences, and best practices.



In Jacmel, four representatives of community radio stations work on forming a network.

Participants discussed options for forming a network. Realizing that national networks had failed, they instead decided to set up 6 community radio networks, based on proximity to each other. It was envisioned that these networks would provide the following:

- facilitate training and an exchange of information;
- report on local and regional news;
- provide a forum to share and exchange program material and human resources;
- create a venue in which the radio stations can compete for best original programs, provide protection for each other from political

pressures, lobby for more favorable regulations and legal status for community radio, and coordinate fundraising.

During May and June 2004, RAMAK completed a series of evaluations of four community radio networks. These evaluations were designed to examine how the networks were functioning, (particularly during the political unrest of February), the level of organization and structure present in the networks, and to establish an action calendar for the next three months. [See Appendix A]

Component B – Civic Education Series

A. Component Objective

The civic education series aims to deepen the knowledge of Haitian citizens about their rights and responsibilities under the 1987 Constitution and help them relate these rights and responsibilities to their everyday conduct. Given Haiti's long tradition of storytelling and parables, the series was designed as a mini "soap opera" with recurring characters in each episode.

B. Background

In Year 1 and Year 2, RAMAK, along with a team of consultants, designed and produced a 12-part civic education series. Topics included civil society, decentralization, the role of political parties, justice and judicial reform, the role of the police, free and fair elections, accountable leadership, transparent government practices, citizen rights and responsibilities, and corruption and solidarity. The programs were tested in focus groups to ensure that listeners grasped intended messages.

The program was launched September 15, 2003, following the completion of a listenership survey. Before the launch, RAMAK organized a 15-day promotional campaign to generate interest and excitement around the program. RAMAK chose local media relations firm PubliGestion to manage the series on five private radio stations in Port-au-Prince and 12 stations in provincial cities where community radio does not exist. Each station received a set of 12 CDs, with one episode per CD.

C. Activities

Kadejak nan Ansmari was broadcast on private radio stations until December 15, 2003. The episodes, about 10 minutes each, were played on some private radio stations twice a week and three times a week on others. Community radio stations broadcast the series in varying degrees, but significantly more than the private stations. In one case, the radio station was playing *Kadejak* every hour on a daily basis. Stations continue to broadcast the series.

The January community radio conference provided the first opportunity for RAMAK to gauge the impact of the series. RAMAK learned from participants that all stations had repeatedly aired the program and reported high levels of listener interest. They claimed expanded listenership as a direct consequence of airing this series. One third of the stations programmed special commentaries and discussions in conjunction with the civic education themes drawn from *Kadejak*. A number of stations created a whole series of spots linked to specific episodes, and several invited lawyers to comment on specific episodes. Others told stories about how their communities had identified with certain characters in the play. Most stations actively promoted forthcoming episodes prior to broadcast. RAMAK knew as the series was developed that some stations would do more with the series and themes than others. Having the group discussion encouraged those who did not do much as others, and maximized creativity for all concerned.

RAMAK commissioned consultant Glenn Smucker to conduct a qualitative survey in three communes in the Grand Anse where five community radio stations have participated in the program. The civic education series was well-received, though it had greater success in raising awareness about the crime of rape and punishment than it did in raising awareness about each of the civic education themes. Some themes came across better than others, namely police, corruption, and solidarity. Nonetheless, he found several examples of community radios engaging in civic action, particularly community electrification and conflict resolution. His report is included as Appendix B. In particular, four of the five radio stations had used reporting on threats of violence as a tool for preventing the violence. Reporting on local news put community radio stations at the forefront of conflict resolution and quite literally gave voice to the voiceless.

Radio stations counter police brutality

In August 2004, a young woman sought help from Radio Pipirit in Dame Marie after she was physically assaulted by a police officer when she refused his sexual advances. Feeling she had no recourse with the court system or the police for her protection, she sought help from the radio station. The radio station reported the incident as local news and sought an interview with the police officer, who refused. Benefiting from the public exposure, the woman brought charges and the policeman transferred to another part of the country. In this case, radio served as an alternative channel in the face of police brutality.

-- September 2004 impact evaluation

Component C – Training Journalists in Civic Education Subject Areas

A. Component Objective

This journalist training is designed with the objective of assisting journalists from community radio stations to become conversant in the subject area of civic education, as well as to strengthen the journalists' ability to advocate for greater freedom of the press.

B. Background

In Year 2, CAII and USAID trained 98 journalists from more than 30 community radio stations on a variety of civic education themes to be incorporated into their programming, as well as on improved techniques for reporting and producing accurate, effective stories. The training took place during four week-long seminars for representatives of the community radio stations participating in RAMAK's equipment installation. Even though this component has been completed according to the terms of the Scope of Work (SOW), RAMAK continued in Year 3 to seek other opportunities, formal and informal, to provide its partners with skills-development opportunities.

C. Activities

From September 9-11, 2004, RAMAK organized a training session on civic education themes and techniques for reporting and producing quality stories for 24 journalists from five new potential partner stations. The training covered the twelve themes present in *Kadejak*, and allowed for discussion and commentaries by the participants at the end of the training. For many of the participants, this training was particularly salient as they had not received formal training as journalists before. A participant list is included in Appendix C. The total number of journalists trained is 122, surpassing the SOW requirement.

Component D – Procurement and Installation of Radio Equipment

A. Component Objective

The objective of this component is to provide equipment to partner community radio stations that will enable them to modestly increase their broadcast range through higher towers, better antennas and/or more powerful transmitters; improve the quality of their broadcasts with studio equipment; and stabilize their power source to increase their airtime.

B. Background

RAMAK's assessment concluded that nearly every community radio station was in need of studio and broadcast equipment and/or power generating supplies. Each station's package is tailored to its individual needs and abilities so as to ensure relevance and sustainability over time. Equipment was purchased and installed for 36 community radio stations during Year 2, bringing out the largest gains in both broadcast range and airtime to date in the program.

C. Activities

Equipment installation carried over into Year 3, and RAMAK has continued to provide equipment support through repairs for existing partner stations. For example, RAMAK had an electric counter installed in Radio Saka in Grand Goave, allowing the station to regularize its energy supply, and repaired and reinstalled its transmitter. RAMAK hopes that by the end of the project, partner radio



Community radio station Radio Rebelle in Anse d'Hainault.

stations will have the capability to repair their own equipment, and to raise funds for repairs when necessary.

During Year 3, RAMAK actively sought to establish community radio stations in areas where community radio does not exist. The Central Plateau was a top priority because it was a major gap in terms of obtaining nationwide coverage. The success of the community radio program also encouraged two stations to seek a partnership with RAMAK, while a third became eligible due to a shift in management.

To expand coverage in the Central Plateau, RAMAK opted to collaborate with World Vision and Save the Children who have been working with community groups in the Central Plateau for years. In partnership with Save the Children, RAMAK installed electrical equipment for Radio Fraternite in Maissade and is to complete installation of transmission and studio equipment by November 2004. Radio la Hoye, located near Thomonde, is supported in partnership with World Vision and became operational in November 2004.

Two additional stations have been provided with equipment and support from RAMAK during the reporting period. Radio Port a Piment, included in RAMAK's initial assessment and then excluded due to their highly political nature, broadcast lessons through RAMAK's partnership with EDA. As the departure of former President Aristide changed the management of the station and its political nature, RAMAK was able to partner successfully with the station to broadcast reading and math lessons. By increasing Port a Piment's capacity to broadcast and bringing them into the network of community radios, community radio broadcasts now reach the entire commune of Port a Piment.

Radio Azuei in Fonds Parisien has also become a RAMAK partner station. A small radio station with an energetic organizer, Azuei has the potential to reach the lower plateau and the area along the border with the Dominican Republic. Together with the station in La Hoye, Radio Azuei will provide community radio access to Haitians on either side of the border.



Community radio station Vwa Peyizan Abriko in Les Abriko.

Radio Bwa Kayiman, located in northwest Haiti, was also selected to be an addition to the RAMAK network and participated in the September training. However, when members of the station could not agree on whether or not to work with RAMAK, the equipment was not delivered.

In late September, flash floods caused more than 3,000 deaths in Gonaives and left 250,000 people homeless. In response to this tragedy, RAMAK set up an emergency radio station in Gonaives using equipment originally purchased for Radio Bwa Kayiman. This equipment is to be installed in Gonaives and

considered to be on loan to the Ministry of Culture and Communication for three months, at which point the Ministry can decide what course of action to take. The radio station will air informational messages on humanitarian assistance.

In December, RAMAK took the decision to terminate the contract with one of its partner radio stations, Tet-a-Tet in St. Marc. Staff determined that the principal at the station, Marc Antoine Ardolphe, had engaged in personal attacks against another radio station in St. Marc, and that he headed an organization that was adamantly anti-government. Stations are required to remain apolitical and cannot use the airwaves for personal attacks. RAMAK technicians removed most of the equipment in December, but were unable to retrieve an antenna, the tower, and the batteries because a crowd was developing and threatened mob action against them. In the following days, both stations were vandalized, with Radio Pyramide suffering the most damage. In April, Radio Tet-a-Tet petitioned RAMAK to rejoin the program, and Ardophle personally acknowledged the mistakes he had made and committed to reconciliation with the management of Radio Pyramide, whose owner now lives in the United States. RAMAK provided an antenna and amplifier in order for Radio Tet-a-Tet to resume broadcasts in June.

Finally, Radio Vwa Paysan Milot (VPM) has temporarily been excluded from the program. At RAMAK's May 2004 meeting in Cap Haitien, Leroy Celestin, the representative of partner station Radio Vwa Liberation Pep La (VLP) alleged that Radio VPM and one of its leaders, Moise Jean Charles, had attacked the radio station, resulting in the death of Celestin's brother. Celestin refused to continue participating in the meeting and Radio VLP filed charges against Jean Charles, but the case has not moved forward. Jean Charles is the former mayor of Milot and an ardent supporter of former President Aristide. Although other VPM staffers say that they have isolated Jean Charles from the radio station management, RAMAK thought it prudent to exclude VPM until the case has been resolved in the courts.

An updated list of participating community radio stations is included in Appendix D.

Component E – Fundraising Training for Community Radio Station Operators

A. Component Objective

This training component seeks to provide community radio station operators with skills in fundraising and basic principles of station management.

B. Background

In Year 2, RAMAK provided fundraising and management training to 73 journalists from 36 community radio stations (surpassing the SOW requirement of 30 stations). As was the case with the civic education and skills training, the project organized four separate trainings to cater to stations in the four large regions of Haiti.

Revenue Generation Trending Upwards in Partner Stations

Overall, there is a discernable trend in the direction of increased revenues and greater self-sufficiency among partner radio stations, which are also providing resources to their communities, as in the case of Radio Rebelle and Pipirit in the Grande Anse who joined forces to raise nearly 30,000 Haitian dollars for community electrification. There is growth in revenue at all five stations evaluated from the sale of spot and social marketing messages. There are also other sources of income. Station-related personnel or advisors who are salaried, e.g., teachers and government functionaries have sometimes contributed portions of their salaries. The station in Les Abricots has consciously fostered listener clubs and has been able to call upon this network for contributions in cash or kind.

--September 2004 Impact Evaluation

C. Activities

RAMAK used the community radio conference at the end of January 2004 as a follow-up training for the journalists who attended the original meeting. The journalists spoke about the results they had obtained over the past year, and worked with the consultants to revise their action plans for fundraising, and for managing personnel and budgets. Fundraising continues to be a challenge for many of the stations, and RAMAK plans to focus on this component through Year 4 in order to create sustainable structures within the communities to continue the stations beyond the close of the project. By strengthening the community radio networks already in place, the stations will have more access to resources and support from their peer stations in respect to fund raising strategies and managing personnel and budgets.

Nonetheless, Creative's evaluation of five radio stations in the Grand Anse suggests an upward trend in revenue generation, particularly from advertisements. There is also an upward trend in the payment of staff salaries, as stations recognize that capable people form the backbone of a successful radio station. In addition, radio stations are mobilizing resources for the community, suggesting a positive dynamic being created where they both give and receive benefits from the community.

Component F – Advocacy Training for Journalist Organizations

A. Component Objective

RAMAK will work with journalist associations to assist in the development of strategies to advocate for their interests related to a free press.

B. Background

There are approximately 30 regional journalist associations in Haiti, and two national groupings of journalists. The leaders of the two national groupings do not work together, though the members do participate in training sessions. Some of the associations work with one grouping, but not the other, and vice versa, making collaboration among the two organizations more difficult. RAMAK organized sessions in advocacy skills and internal democratic practices. A third session on democracy had been proposed but was dropped in favor of expanding the hours dedicated to the other two topics which the journalist associations viewed as a higher priority.

C. Activities

RAMAK organized two training sessions on advocacy, one in Les Cayes from November 24-28, 2003 and the second one in Cap Haitien from December 8-12, 2003. Both sessions were led by consultant Gracien Jean, and focused on helping these organizations lobby and contribute to democratic dialogue. More journalists attended than anticipated, but all were accommodated.

The seminar in Les Cayes brought together 32 journalists from the South, Southeast, Grand Anse, and West. The journalists worked in groups and in plenary sessions on issues of interest. Participants were weak in several areas, including organization of ideas, writing them down into coherent form, and lack of knowledge about where and how to access the system. The different academic levels of the participants and a different level of organization within the journalist organizations also created some difficulty in the sessions.

The seminar in Cap Haitien brought together 38 journalists from the North, Northeast, Artibonite, and Center. Participants understood the advocacy theme better than their counterparts at the session in Les Cayes, possibly due to higher levels of education. They also participated more vigorously in the small group work and were more attuned to the idea of teamwork, putting them in a better position to undertake advocacy activities.

On April 19-23, 2004, RAMAK organized a training session in Les Cayes on Internal Democratic Practices for the journalist associations of the South, Southeast, Grand Anse, and West. This training was also highly sought after, with 42 participants. A second session was held May 3-7, 2004, for the journalist associations of the North, Northwest, Northeast, Center, and Artibonite. This session, held in Cap Haitien, had 35 participants. Both sessions were led by RAMAK consultants Gracien Jean and Ulrick Jean-Claude. The participant lists are attached in Appendix E.

Through these sessions, it was possible to evaluate the structure of the existing journalist associations, many which have serious deficiencies in terms of internal democratic practices. In the sessions, many of the attitudes and perception of the participants became apparent in regard to their internal practices as associations. Though in many cases the journalist associations have a long way to go to instituting true democratic practices within their organization, these training sessions provided an excellent venue for in-depth discussion of the role of these associations in promoting democratic practices not only through their programming, but through their internal organization as well. Most saw immediately the need to revise their structures, and initiated those processes after the training concluded.

On June 3-4, 2004, RAMAK held a wrap-up training session for journalist associations on advocacy and organizational development. This session, held at Kaliko Beach, brought together all participants so they could share experiences and stories related to their association and problems or successes they may have faced. Through this exercise, the associations were able to gauge strengths and weaknesses within their organization, and to identify areas of improvement. From there, each association was tasked with drafting an Organizational Development Plan. The participant list is attached in Appendix F.

At the end of the session, participants felt RAMAK had greatly strengthened their associations. However, many expressed frustration with the resistance to change they anticipated encountering when changes were suggested to their members. They stressed the importance of follow-up training to reinforce the themes learned.

Component G - Professional Network Activities

1. Espas Lib

Throughout the reporting period, *Espas Lib* proved to be a highly successful activity, bringing participants from varied sectors of Haitian society for open dialogue on how to improve the practice of journalism in Haiti. Seven sessions were held during the year. Security problems prevented RAMAK from holding all forums as planned, but the forums that were held focused on timely

topics and showed dialogue and critical thinking. The list of sessions and speakers is included in Appendix J and press clippings are included in Appendix K.

In October 2003, a lively session was held with former Minister of State for Information Mario Dupuy, the second time he had participated in *Espas Lib*. Attended by 196 participants, he and other panelists debated the role of the state in regulating the media, and former Minister Dupuy received many probing questions on the subject.

RAMAK first resumed *Espas Lib* in April 29, and decided to focus on security, a timely topic considering the violence that shook the country in February and March. Panelists included historian Michel Soukar, sociologist Errol Toussaint, and journalist Valery Numa. Participants expressed the opinion that a lack of objectivity contributes greatly to the lack of security for journalists. In order for journalists to show better judgment, panelists argued that Haiti needs to improve schools of journalism, find better editors to train the reporters, and create better consumers of news who will demand quality service. It was suggested that the state university could accomplish the task if accompanied by a better run national association of journalists that could incorporate training in its activities.

The June session focused on challenges in reporting on environmental calamities, such as the floods that had occurred in Mapou the previous month. Panelists spoke about the logistical and security challenges, and noted the desire for increased collaboration with environmental groups and the press to improve knowledge of the subject.

The July session of *Espas Lib* focused on the relationship between politicians and the press and was attended by 275 people, including representatives from USAID, the OAS and the U.S. Embassy. Panel participants included journalist Clarens Renois, Evans Paul, secretary general of the Komite Inite Demokratik (KID), and Maxime Castel, a “politologist.” Renois argued the importance of maintaining cordial relationships while at the same time allowing for journalists to be critical when necessary. In addition to noting the lack of political will to produce quality journalism, Paul argued that limited advertising revenue has reduced salaries for the field. Castel criticized journalists and media owners for their laziness and politicians for taking advantage of that laziness. It was one of the rare occasions when RAMAK brought an active political leader to the table to discuss journalism issues, though Evans is a former journalist and took great pains to not use the podium to advance a political viewpoint.

Reaction to discussion was very positive, and it was extended a full 30 minutes. Radio Caraibes broadcast the two-hour discussion on July 31 and again on August 1, due to positive reaction. Television Nationale reported on *Espas Lib* during its August 3 evening news show. The report, which lasted around twenty minutes, provided great promotional material for the program and the RAMAK project, both which have become a huge part of the dialogue taking place in Haiti.

The September 30 session also prompted a lively debate, but was not as well attended as previously due to violence on the streets of Port-au-Prince as a result of the 13th anniversary of the military coup d'etat that forced Aristide into the first exile. Journalists Marcus Garcia, Serge Phillippe Pierre, Peguy Jean, and academic Gabriel Blot discussed the need for follow ups in the Haitian press.

2. Journalist Protection Activities

In light of the increasing rate of insecurity in Haiti throughout this reporting period, journalist protection activities were added to RAMAK's responsibilities. On June 9, 2004 at the Hotel Kaliko, RAMAK held a training session for 15 journalists in personal self defense skills related to specific threats they may be subject to as journalists. A participant list is included in Appendix G.

Local consultants Paison S.A and Ange Gardien addressed the following topics:

- immediate actions to be taken when threatened;
- recommendations as to how journalists can protect themselves in a hostage situation;
- specialized equipment needs when traveling in an insecure area;
- the importance of internal policies and procedures for radio stations related to security [such as answering machines to record death threats]
- the need to document all threats;
- interaction with the Police Nationale d'Haiti;
- how to report an abduction without aggravating the situation and putting the hostage at further risk; and
- how to create a security plan for a radio station.

At the start of the training, journalists were encouraged to begin thinking about the importance of security in their profession, and how security threats can affect their job. Many participants recounted personal stories of having security threats while on the job, particularly when reporting from Cité Soleil. When discussing security precautions that can be taken in the journalists' office – such as securing doors and windows and monitoring visitors – many of the participants raised the issue of low salaries and lack of funding as an impediment to implementing this advice. The topic of security for journalists in natural disasters such as fires, floods, or hurricanes, was also discussed. On this topic, many participants felt the information given was particularly practical for their day-to-day lives. At the end of the training, participants recommended the training be expanded to other areas of the country as well as those in charge of media outlets, so that they too are made aware of the security threats journalists face on a daily basis.

Component H – Information Management and Logistical Support

A. Component Objective

At USAID's request, RAMAK has included project management and program support functions to respond to changing needs and opportunities, assist USAID/Haiti in serving its national and international partners and colleagues, and monitor the program's progress in reaching its goals.

B. Activities

1. Nap Vanse

During this reporting period, 9 issues of *Nap Vanse* were produced. Topics discussed in these issues ranged from reports on activities of RAMAK partner stations to trainings and events organized by RAMAK. The 500 copies produced are distributed to the radio stations, NGOs that work with RAMAK and to participants at *Espas Lib*.

2. ARD

RAMAK provided assistance to USAID and ARD for a program evaluation. To assist ARD with the evaluation of the advocacy capacity of the partner radio stations, RAMAK provided ARD with the list of radio stations and contact information.

3. Publication – 100 days in government

Upon the request of the Government of Haiti and USAID, RAMAK produced a translation of a booklet highlighting the first 100 days of Latortue's government. This booklet, provided to the interim government in both hard copy and electronically, will aid in publicizing the recent successes of the interim government, and illustrate areas that continue to need support.

C. Monitoring and Evaluation

An important element of the M&E plan development in coordination with USAID is a survey conducted by CID-Gallup for RAMAK. Public Diplomacy and USAID contributed \$10,000 each toward the survey, and Fred Denton conducted a presentation for USAID in November 2003.

The survey was designed to provide feedback on five questions – changes in listenership, changes in citizen knowledge of rights and responsibilities, and changes in citizen action. The survey fulfilled some of these needs better than others. The question on listenership did not work as well as anticipated because the respondents were not able to correctly identify a community radio station. The results of the survey indicate that 8 percent listen to community radio, which may be too low, but nonetheless presents a benchmark. The questions that address the themes in the civic education series, when compiled, will represent a fair baseline of knowledge and if replicated could measure increases in knowledge on these specific questions. A single percentage that indicates how many Haitians know their rights and responsibilities is at best an approximation. The final question on civic action is not likely to be measured through this survey.

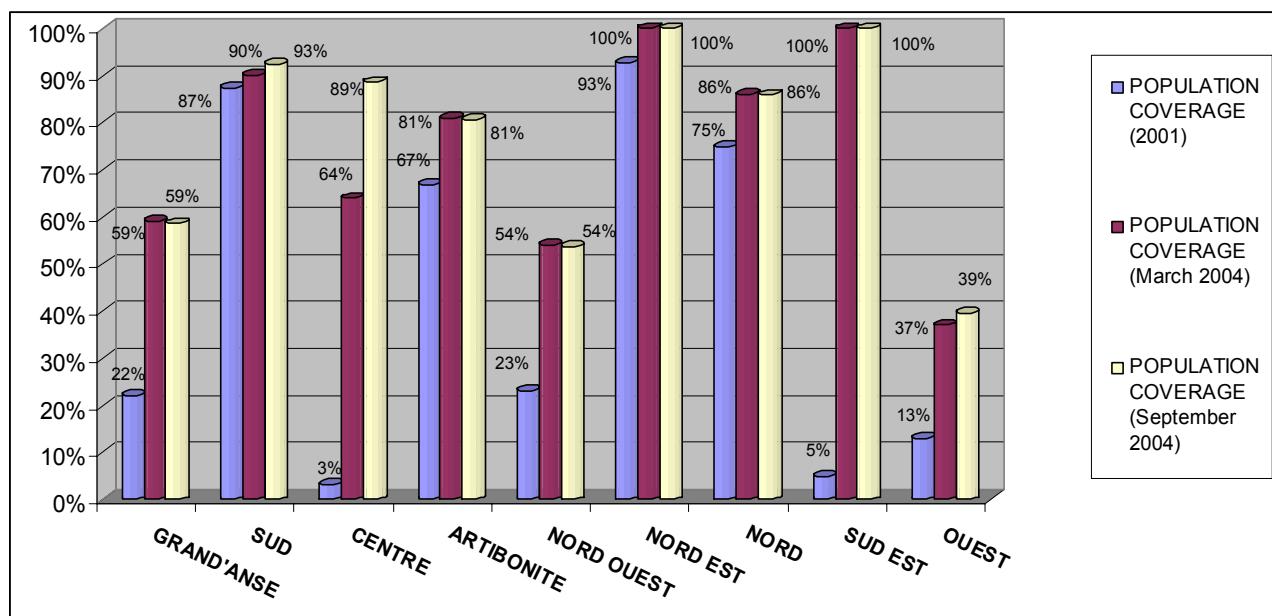
RAMAK began a follow-up survey in September 2004 to measure changes. Working with the Centre de Formation et d'Encadrement Technique (CFET), RAMAK finalized the questionnaire and anticipates the quantitative component of the survey to be complete by mid-November 2004. It is important to note that the civil unrest in February completely alters the terrain and may render comparisons between the two surveys highly unreliable.

From September 21-25, 2004 RAMAK consultant Glenn Smucker traveled to Grand Anse to complete the qualitative interview component of the program survey. He interviewed radio members at Radios Rebelle and Pipirite in Anse d'Hainault. Both of the stations recounted their side of a feud between the stations and how it was peacefully resolved over the air. In interviews with the community in Dame Marie, the majority (if not all) of the people had heard *Kadejak* and knew when it was regularly broadcast. Those that had not heard of it or did not listen to the radio typically cited lack of access to a radio as the reason. Many of the community members had insightful comments about *Kadejak*.

In Les Abricots, a woman active in the community that often speaks on the radio station and participates in panel discussions had concrete data related to the reduction of rape cases brought to the tribunal in the last year. According to her, as a direct result of *Kadejak* and the work of her organization, reported rapes decreased from 92 in the first month they were recorded to only 23 in the past year.

Over the course of the project, RAMAK also has been tracking changes in broadcast range and airtime. Based on population estimates by department and commune compared against broadcast range of 40 partner radio stations, 35 percent of the Haitian population was able to receive broadcasts before RAMAK assistance, compared to 69 percent following RAMAK assistance. The Southeast and Center departments experienced the greatest gains, with twenty-fold increases in coverage, while coverage in the Grand Anse, West, and Northwest more than doubled (Figure 1).

Figure 1



Component I – Support to the Ministry of Culture and Communication

A. Component Objective

In May 2004, USAID approached Creative to develop a plan to help the interim government of Prime Minister Gerard Latortue to disseminate information with the Haitian public on government activities. To do so, Creative worked with the office of the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Culture and Communication, and the communication officers in the interim government to provide technical training and equipment to facilitate the dissemination of information on government activities to the Haitian people.

B. Activities

1. Assessment

The first activity that Creative conducted was an assessment of the government's current efforts to disseminate information. Media consultant Charlotte Souibes, and Creative staff Kim Mahling Clark and Steve Horblitt undertook a four-day mission to Haiti to meet with relevant staff in the interim government and donor community to determine priority needs and interests.

2. Training for communication officers

From September 7-24, 2004, Creative's consultant Charlotte Souibes led a training workshop for the Interim Government spokespersons on communication within the government. Following a technical assessment on the flow of information within the Latortue government, this training workshop resulted in the production of Communication Plans and Implementation Calendars which will be distributed to supervisors in government offices, an established job description for communication offices, and improved confidence and technical knowledge for the trainees.

The training emphasized practical and realistic coordination through the use of team building exercises. To account for the existing budgetary constraints, participants were encouraged to take this into account when drafting the Communication Plans. Likewise, the importance of regular meetings through the Office of Public Diplomacy, if not the Ministry of Culture and Communications, was emphasized. At the beginning of the training, none of the participants had a job description for their positions. Through training, the communication officers were able to clarify their job descriptions based on their current activities, and then to refocus their efforts on tasks which should be included as a part of their position. For example, many communication officers reported that a large amount of their time is dedicated to press monitoring and the clipping of news articles, a task which is time-consuming and could be minimized to allow for more time to complete more relevant tasks. These changes were included in the job description with the hope that change will occur in the day-to-day responsibilities of the communication officers.

One of the recurring themes throughout the training was the "spokesperson phobia" stemming from the era of Mario Dupuy, the spokesperson for former President Aristide from 2002-2004. As a result of the deceptive techniques used by Dupuy during these years, there is a strong reluctance to place one person in the public position of government spokesperson. During the training, the central difference between Communication offices in the Interim Government tasked to spread out factual information about the government's actions and Mr. Dupuy's usage of deception and lies to communicate to the Haitian public was repeatedly emphasized. Defining the role of Public Affairs as an entity tasked with reporting truthfully on government activities to the public, as well as distinguishing long term communications strategies (usually through a Director of Communications) and short term strategy (spokesperson), were central themes throughout the training. By beginning with these basic concepts, at the end of the training participants understood their revised position descriptions and the "spokesperson phobia" was minimized.

Those selected to participate in the training proved to be eager and energetic, even volunteering to attend one session over the weekend. The final product of the training, the Communication Plans, illustrated the relevance and success of the program.

2. Equipment to the Ministry of Culture and Communication

At the request of USAID, CAII has begun working with the Ministry of Culture and Communication to set up a media center for the ministry. This media center will be supplied with \$60,000 worth of equipment from a local business and will allow the ministry to coordinate communication strategy with other ministries, as well as serve as a center for information and the reference point for the press. Kadejak has asked that in exchange for the equipment, the Ministry begins coordinating meetings at the media center for communication officials in the interim government. In addition, this equipment will provide the resources for the ministry to set up a government website to begin putting government documents online. Access to government documents such as budgets will result in an increase in transparency and accountability for the interim government. The technician hired by RAMAK will begin laying cables that will hook up the computers to the Internet by the end of October, and expects to complete the installation no later than two weeks after that.

Section III: Management

Personnel –

Program Coordinator: Ms. Danielle St. Lot resigned on March 15 to take a position as minister of commerce, industry and tourism in the Interim Government of Prime Minister Francois Latortue. RAMAK selected and USAID approved Ms. Farah Malebranche as her replacement. Ms. Malebranche has consulted with the project on fundraising and management training for the community radio stations, and the 2004 national community radio conference.

Collaboration with other USAID programs

RAMAK has collaborated throughout the reporting period with EDC, which implements the Distance Learning project (EDA) funded by USAID. EDC is using community radios in the Grande Anse and the South to deliver distance-learning education to 10 schools in the area. In exchange for broadcasting the lessons, the community radio stations receive equipment that allows them to increase signal reach.

Next Steps

RAMAK submitted a concept paper to extend and expand activities for a fourth year. Highlights scheduled for Year 4 include:

- Strengthen the seven regional community radio networks so that by the end of Year 4, they are operational, generating some funds, and sharing information on programming, activities, and other shared interests.
- Organize second annual community radio conference with 35 to 40 participants for two days.
- Increase capacity of radio stations to make repairs without outside assistance through trainings on transmission equipment and studio equipment, with the anticipation of up to 40 participants for a total of 90 hours of training.

- Conduct additional week of training for station personnel in business development and organizational management, with an emphasis on executing projects to increase their own revenues.
- Prepare stations for the possibility of connecting through a satellite network.
- Strengthen journalists associations by encouraging them to form coalitions based on either shared interest or based on geography, and by providing training in team-building, conflict resolution, as well as project design and management.
- Produce a second civic education series modeled on the first *Kadejak nan Ans Mari* but involving the community radios to a greater extent in the choice of topic and conceptualization of the series. It is expected that the recorded message of 6 to 10 minutes for a total of 120 hours will be played on local stations.
- Design training programs for community radio station staff on the roles journalists must play in order to insure fair electoral coverage.
- Conduct activities to facilitate the dissemination of information on government activities to the Haitian people. This is envisioned to include training and technical assistance, as well as equipment support to establish information centers in select ministries.
- Continuation and expansion of the successful speaker series, *Espas Lib.*
- Continuation and expansion of the publication *N'ap Vanse.*

Section IV: List of Appendices

- A. Evaluations of Community Radio Networks
- B. September 2004 Impact Evaluation (Smucker Trip Report)
- C. Participant List – Civic Education Training (September 2004)
- D. List of Participating Community Radio Station Partners
- E. Participant List – Internal Democratic Practices (Spring 2004)
- F. Participant List – Organizational Development (June 2004)
- G. Participant List – Security Training (July 2004)

Appendix A: Evaluations of Community Radio Networks

EVALUATION DE LA SITUATION ACTUELLE DES RESEAUX DE RADIOS COMMUNAUTAIRES RAPPORT

Me J.A.Gracien JEAN

Consultant/Formateur

Mai 2004

OBJECTIFS

Les objectifs poursuivis dans ces rencontres sont les suivants:

- 1- Faire un état du fonctionnement des radios communautaires membres du réseau durant les périodes de troubles politiques qui ont bouleversé le pays jusqu'à la chute du gouvernement d'Aristide le 29 février 2004 ;
- 2- Evaluer le niveau de structuration du réseau ;
- 3- Evaluer le niveau de la compréhension de la mission et des objectifs que se sont fixés les réseaux lors de la Conférence des Radios communautaires tenue à Moulin sur Mer ;
- 4- Identifier les forces et faiblesses dans la mise en place du réseau ;
- 5- Définir une stratégie de travail et les moyens d'actions y relatifs ;
- 6- Etablir un calendrier des actions à entreprendre dans les trois prochains mois comprenant les besoins d'accompagnement technique.

Méthodologie

La méthodologie consistait à recueillir un ensemble d'informations quantitatives et qualitatives sur le fonctionnement du réseau par le biais d'un focus groupe autour de 5 points :

- 1- Le fonctionnement des radios communautaires durant la période de troubles.
- 2- Le niveau de structuration des réseaux.
- 3- L'identification des facteurs favorables et contraignants à la structuration du réseau.
- 4- La définition d'une stratégie de travail.
- 5- L'établissement d'un calendrier d'actions.

A noter que ces cinq points constituaient l'Agenda des rencontres.

Réseau Ouest-Nippes le 28 avril 2004 au local de RAMAK.

MEMOIRE DE LA RENCONTRE

La rencontre a débuté avec les propos de circonstances du Directeur de RAMAK Monsieur Yves COLON qui a fait ressortir pour les participants l'importance de cette rencontre. Ensuite Monsieur Gracien JEAN le Consultant de RAMAK a présenté les Objectifs et l'Agenda de la journée. Etaient présents à cette rencontre :

Nom et Prénom	Radio
Hilaire Michelaine	Men Kontre
Joseph Josée	Kenscoff inter
Alezy Patrick	Echo 2000 inter
Chery Claude Rhaugger Fedner	SAKA FM
Chery Roland	Azeuï inter
Victor Jefté Camilien	Louvri je
Benoit Batichon	Klofa Pyè
Lafontant Ludson.	Radyo Zetwal

I- Le fonctionnement des radios communautaires durant la période de troubles.

Pour recueillir ces informations, chaque radio a présenté les situations qu'elle a vécues durant cette période.

RADIO ECHO 2000

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
3 décembre 2003 : Menaces à la suite de la commémoration de l'assassinat de Brignol Lindor.	Fermeture de la salle des nouvelles dès la troisième semaine du mois de décembre.	Reprise des informations en janvier 2004.
Dernière semaine du mois de janvier, des tirs devant la station.	Fermeture de la programmation au début du mois de février.	
Une semaine avant le 29 selon les informations reçues, des partisans du pouvoir projetaient d'incendier la station.	Fermeture de la salle des Nouvelles.	Réduire la programmation jusqu'à 1 heure.
Dans la nuit du 25 au 26 février 2004 des partisans du pouvoir attaquent la station par des tirs et enfoncent la porte en emportant les matériels et équipements suivants : Emetteur, Micro, Deck CD, Mini disques,		Alezy qui était à l'étage de la radio au moment de l'attaque, fait appel vers 6hres AM à un Juge de Paix pour les constats légaux.

Console, Mixeur.		
28 février une liste noire circule dans la ville, ciblant ainsi les membres de la radio.	Le Directeur de la salle des nouvelles prend le maquis.	
Deux semaines après la chute du gouvernement, grâce à l'appui de la population et de Radio SAKA à travers un spot, certains appareils ont été retrouvés : Emetteur, Console, Micro.		Réouverture de la station le 14 avril 2004.

RADIO SAKA

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
Le 7 février 2004, un groupe de manifestants le Commissariat de Grand-Goâve. Une consigne a été donnée à la population de quitter la ville.	La radio est obligée au cours de cette journée.	Réouverture de la radio le 29 février 2004.

RADIO KENSCOFF

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
Fermeture de la radio le 24 janvier 2004, immédiatement après le carnaval parce qu'elle était ciblée.		Réouverture de la radio 6 mars.

RADIO MEN KONTRE

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
Difficulté à respecter la programmation à partir de janvier 2004 en raison des partisans du pouvoir qui espionnaient la radio.	Après le départ de l'ex Président Aristide, le propriétaire de la maison où abrite la station, exige un accord écrit disant de ne pas trop engagé la radio politiquement.	

RADIO CLOFA PYE

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
Après le départ de l'ex président Aristide, les opposants à celui-ci faisaient croire que la radio cachait les partisans zélés de l'ancien régime.	Aucunes	

RADIO ZETWAL

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
Aucune	Aucunes	

RADIO LOUVRI JE

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
Après le 29 février 2004, des jeunes voulaient diriger la zone en plaçant qui ils veulent dans l'Administration publique ce que la radio a dénoncé au cours d'une émission.	Menaces d'attaque contre la station.	Fermeture de la radio avant l'heure.

II- Niveau de structuration du réseau.

La dynamique de structuration du réseau s'est enclenchée depuis la conférence des radios communautaires à Moulin sur Mer. En ce sens un calendrier de travail avait été établi.

Rencontres	Résultats	Remarques
28 février 2004	Aucuns	Rencontre non réalisée en raison des troubles politiques.
6 mars 2004	Aucuns	Rencontre non tenue en raison de l'absence de la majorité des membres du réseau.
13 mars 2004	1- Une identité est donnée au réseau : Coordination des Médias Communautaires Ouest-Nippes (COMECA-ON). 2- Logo : Un soleil couchant surmonté d'une micro. 3- Un Projet de Statuts est élaboré.	Etaient présents à cette rencontre les radios communautaires : SAKA, APV, Radio Kenscoff.

III- Identification des facteurs favorables et contraignants à la structuration du réseau.

Ces éléments ont été identifiés par les membres du réseau au cours de cette rencontre.

Ces éléments sont les suivants :

Facteurs favorables	Facteurs contraignants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Le besoin d'avoir un statut légal. - La solidarité entre les radios. - La position géographique des radios. - La même mission. - La volonté de faire avancer notre communauté. - Le besoin d'échanger des informations. - Le besoin de partager des expériences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Les problèmes de communication entre les radios. - Les problèmes de logistiques (transport). - Le manque de ressources financières. - L'instabilité politique. - Les catastrophes naturelles (inondation).

NB : Les membres du réseau misent surtout sur les facteurs favorables en de mettre en œuvre et de faire avancer le réseau et ceci pour le bien-être de leur communauté et pour la construction de la démocratie.

IV- Définition d'une stratégie de travail.

La stratégie de travail a été déterminée en vertu des facteurs favorables et contraignants identifiés. Les membres du réseau se sont convenus de travailler sur les aspects suivants:

Stratégie	Moyens/Indicateurs
Etablir un système de communication entre les radios membres du réseau.	<p>Envoyer des messages par le biais des moyens de communication suivants :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transport en commun par le biais d'un messager. - Téléphone. - Annonces à la radio.
Constituer un dossier pour chaque radio membre.	<p>Fichier à remplir par chaque radio. Ce fichier comprendra les informations suivantes :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nom de la radio. - Date de fondation de la radio. - Adresse complète - Comité responsable - Fréquence. - Couverture. - Heure de fonctionnement. - Programmation.
Etablir un système d'échanges d'informations et d'émissions.	<p>Fichier à remplir par chaque radio. Il comprendra :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nom de la radio - Types d'émission

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heures de diffusion.
Etablir un calendrier de rencontre	<p>Deux types de rencontre sont envisagés :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rencontre en Conseil qui se tiendra chaque dernier samedi du mois. - Forum de radios communautaires membres du réseau chaque 6 mois.

VI- Calendrier d'actions.

Les membres du réseau se sont entendus sur un calendrier provisoire relatif à la structuration du réseau. Ce calendrier se présente de la manière suivante :

Actions	Date	Remarques
Finalisation des Projets de Statuts.	29 mai 2004	Rencontre prévue au local de Radio SAKA à Grand-Gôave.
Démarches Légales (reconnaissance)	Juin 2004	
Lancement officiel du réseau	Août 2004	

Réseau Nord / Nord-Est le 2 mai 2004, Hôtel Roi Christophe, Cap Haïtien.

MEMOIRE DE LA RENCONTRE

La rencontre a débuté sur fond de polémique à savoir que les initiateurs du réseau depuis Moulin sur mer n'étaient pas présents à cette rencontre. Cependant, ils s'étaient mis d'accord sur le principe que ceux qui sont présents peuvent décider au nom de leur radio. Etaient présents à cette rencontre :

Nom et Prénom	Radio
Sainvil Nimrod	Echo Pilate
Desforges Phirosner	Kayimit FM -Milot
Dalusma Jacquelin.	Voix Paysan Milot
Chérélus Rosemond	Fantastic Port-Margot
Casséus Daniel	Vwa Pèp la – Plaisance.
Etienne Jocelyn	Radio Kominotè Nôdès.
Célestin Levy	Radyo VLP
Judson Michel	Gamma.

I- Le fonctionnement des radios communautaires durant la période de troubles.

Pour recueillir ces informations, chaque radio a présenté les situations qu'elle a vécues durant cette période.

RADIO NORD-EST/ MALFETI

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
Deuxième semaine du mois de février 2004 des hommes armés, des évadés de prison ont fait irruption au local de radio pour saisir deux fusils douze que la radio s'était procurée légalement pour sa sécurité dès sa naissance.	Fermeture de la radio après deux semaines.	Reprise des émissions le 21 mars 2004.

RADIO VWA PEP LA

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
Le 9 février 2004 un groupe d'hommes a pris le contrôle du Commissariat de Plaisance.	Modification des heures de fonctionnement de la radio.	
Le 17 février 2004 un groupe d'hommes proches du pouvoir tente de d'occuper la radio.	Grâce à la vigilance de la population cette tentative a été déjouée.	

RADIO VLP

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
Début du mois de février 2004, les membres de radio VPM ont menacé d'incendier la radio.	Situation évitée grâce à la population.	
Le 15 février , le présentateur de l'émission Culture et Racine est assassiné par un groupes d'individus proches du pouvoir.	Fermeture de la radio	
Trois semaines après, des individus ont tenté d'incendier la maison de Celestin Lévy. Au cours de cette tentative son véhicule a été incendié.		

NB : LA SITUATION S'EST DEGENEREE EN UN CONFLIT OUVERT ENTRE VLP ET VPM. LE DIRECTEUR DE RAMAK PRESENT A CE MOMENT A DEMANDE A LEVY SI DES DEMARCHES

LEGALES ONT ETE ENTREPRISES POUR POURSUIVRE LES PRESUMES AUTEURS DU MEURTRE PERPETRE CONTRE LE PRESENTATEUR DE LA RADIO. BIEN SURE REOND LEVY.

LE REPRESENTANT DE RADIO VPM PRESENT A LA RENCONTRE, MONSIEUR JACQUELIN DALUSMA A RECONNNU QUE LES ACCUSATIONS DE LEVY ETAIENT FONDEES, ET QUE LE MOUVEMENT PAYSAN MILOT VA TENIR UNE ASSEMBLEE GENERALE POUR DECIDER DE L'AVENIR DE LA RADIO PAR RAPPORT A MONSIEUR MOÏSE JEAN CHARLES QUI DETIENT LA RADIO ENTRE SES MAINS.

NE SE SENTANT PAS CONFORTABLE A COTE DE RADIO VPM ET NON PAS JACQUELIN EN TANT QUE PERSONNE QU'IL EXCLUT DE LA BANDE, MONSIEUR LEVY DECIDE DE LAISSER LA RENCONTRE ET CECI MALGRE LA DEMANDE DES AUTRES MEMBRES, DU DIRECTEUR DE RAMAK ET DE GRACIEN JEAN, LE FACILITATEUR DE LA RENCONTRE. AINSI LA RENCONTRE ALLAIT SE POURSUIVRE SANS LA PRESENCE DU REPRESENTANT DE VLP.

RADIO VPM

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
Conflit ouvert avec VLP	Fermeture de la radio depuis le 22 février 2004.	

RADIO KAYIMIT

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
Tentative de vol.	Fermeture de la radio.	Reprise des émissions le 24 avril 2004.

RADIO ECHO PILATE

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
Menaces venant d'un membre influent d'un parti politique qui voulait placer ses proches dans l'administration publique de la zone après le 29 février 2004.	Aucunes	

RADIO FANTASTIK

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
Aucune	Aucunes	

RADIO GAMMA

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
Le 19 février 2004 vers 5hres de l'après midi, les prisonniers de la prison de Fort-Liberté ont évadé.	Réduction des heures de fonctionnement.	
3 mars, l'incendie de 15 maisons à Fort-Liberté dont celle d'un journaliste de la radio parce qu'il parlait trop disent les incendiaires.	Fermeture de la radio	Reprise le 22 mars mais de manière timide par rapport à la situation instable qui règne à Fort-Liberté.

II- Niveau de structuration du réseau.

Depuis Moulin sur Mer le processus avait été engagé et des rôles ont été définis avec Arnaud Pierre-Louis comme Coordonnateur. Plusieurs tentatives de rencontre ont été faites mais en vain par rapport au problème de communication.

III- Identification des facteurs favorables et contraignants à la structuration du réseau.

Ces éléments ont été identifiés par les membres du réseau au cours de cette rencontre. Ces éléments sont les suivants :

Facteurs favorables	Facteurs contraignants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expériences de travail. - Volonté de travailler ensemble. - Volonté de sortir de l'isolement. - Souci de renforcer la performance des radios communautaires. - Souci de servir nos populations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Problèmes de communication entre les radios. - Problèmes de représentativité. - Problèmes de ligne politique. - Manque de ressources financières. - Problème de leadership. - Problèmes de Local ou de Siège Social. - Fréquences des réunions.

IV- Définition d'une stratégie de travail.

La stratégie de travail a été déterminée en vertu des facteurs favorables et contraignants identifiés. Les membres du réseau se sont convenus de travailler sur les aspects suivants:

Stratégie	Moyens/Indicateurs
Etablir un système de communication entre les radios membres du réseau.	<p>Envoyer des messages par le biais des moyens de communication suivants :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transport en commun. - Téléphone.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Email. - Radio communication. - Annonces à la radio.
Constituer un dossier pour chaque radio membre.	<p>Fichier à remplir par chaque radio. Ce fichier comprendra les informations suivantes :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nom de la radio. - Date de fondation de la radio. - Adresse complète - Comité responsable - Fréquence. - Couverture. - Heure de fonctionnement. - Programmation.
Etablir un système d'échanges d'informations et d'émissions.	<p>Fichier à remplir par chaque radio. Il comprendra :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nom de la radio - Types d'émission - Heures de diffusion.
Etablir la fréquence des rencontres.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rencontre trimestrielle : Chaque dernier dimanche au local de Radio VWA PEP LA à Plaisance comme siège social du réseau.

VI- Calendrier d'actions.

Le membres du réseau se sont entendus sur un calendrier provisoire relatif à la structuration du réseau. Ce calendrier se présente de la manière suivante :

Actions	Date	Remarques
Rencontre statutaire.	13 juin 2004	Rencontre prévue au local de Radio VWA PEP LA. Heure : 10hres AM.
Démarches Légales (reconnaissance)	Date à déterminer.	

Réseau Haut-Artibonire / Nord-Ouest/Centre le 11 mai 2004, RAMAK

MEMOIRE DE LA RENCONTRE

La rencontre a débuté aux environs de midi. Etaient présents à cette rencontre :

Nom et Prénom	Radio
Desamour Ilionais	Flambeau 2000.
Alcéna Sainte Hélène	Bwa Kayiman - Marouj

Vouloir profiter de cette occasion, la rencontre a pu se tenir malgré cette présence réduite.

I- Le fonctionnement des radios communautaires durant la période de troubles.

Les représentants de ces radios ont fourni les informations suivantes :

RADIO FLAMBEAU 2000

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
Le 6 mars 2004 des individus armés ont tiré sur la cour de la radio et menacent l'opérateur de la radio. Cette situation est venue après qu'un Juge au cours d'une émission à la radio a déclaré que les brigades de vigilance n'avaient pas le droit de faire des arrestations.	Fermeture de la radio	Reprise le 16 mars.

RADIO BWA KAYIMAN

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
Aucune	Aucunes	

II- Niveau de structuration du réseau.

Le 6 mars 2004 une rencontre avait été organisée à Gros Morne au local de Radio Horizon dans le but de structurer le réseau. Quatre radios étaient présentent à cette rencontre :

- Radio Horizon.
- Radio Flambeau 2000.
- Radio Flambeau Gros Morne.
- Radio Bois Caïman.

Une autre rencontre devrait être organisée les 17 et 18 avril, mais avortée explique Ilionais et ceci en raison d'un problème de communication entre les membres. Donc depuis le 6 mars la communication est coupée entre les membres du réseau.

III- Identification des facteurs favorables et contraignants à la structuration du réseau.

Quelques éléments ont été identifiés :

Facteurs favorables	<i>Facteurs contraignants</i>
Echanges entre les radios.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manque de motivation. - Problèmes de communication entre les radios membres.

IV- Définition d'une stratégie de travail.

Les deux ont proposé quelques éléments de stratégie :

Stratégie	<i>Moyens/Indicateurs</i>
Organiser les rencontres à Port de paix.	Lieu accessible à toutes les radios.
Renouer la communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Téléphone. - Personnes ou institutions de contact
Motiver les autres membres du réseau.	Organiser une nouvelle rencontre.

VI- Calendrier d'actions.

Les deux présents ont proposé comme calendrier :

Actions	Date	Remarques
L'organisation d'une nouvelle rencontre	11 juin 2004	Chez Frantz Restaurant, Gonaïves.

Réseau Sud-Est le 13 mai 2004, Cayes Jacmel, Radio Flambeau.

MEMOIRE DE LA RENCONTRE

La rencontre a débuté aux environs de 10hers AM sur la cour de la Salle Paroissiale de Cayes Jacmel. 26 personnes étaient présents pour accueillir l'équipe de RAMAK. Ces personnes étaient pour la plupart des membres du Comité de gestion de Radio Flambeau.

Après les échanges de propos de salutation, la délégation de RAMAK et les représentants des radios communautaires membres du réseau se sont retirés pour faire la rencontre du jour. A la rencontre, étaient présents :

Nom et Prénom	Radio
Magloire Louis Jean	Flambeau Cayes Jacmel.
Joseph Georges	Radio Anse-à-Pitres Inter.
Depestre Francky.	R.K.B/ Belle-Anse.
Béjin Jean Sétame.	R.D.V./ La Vallée.

I- Le fonctionnement des radios communautaires durant la période de troubles.

Pour recueillir ces informations, chaque radio a présenté les situations qu'elle a connues durant cette période.

R.D.V. / LA VALLEE.

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
Aucune	Aucunes	

RADIO FLAMBEAU

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
Aucune	Aucunes	

R.A. I.

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
Aucune	Aucunes	

R.K.B.

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
Après les événements du 29 février 2004, une information circule sur l'implication un Inspecteur de police dans la vente illégale d'armes à feu à Mapou.	Peur de diffuser des informations.	Fermeture de la Salle des Nouvelles.
En réactions, Lazarre Yonel après avoir		

diffusé la nouvelle, est pris en joug à 50 mètres de la radio par un groupe d'individus armé.		
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II- Niveau de structuration du réseau.

Une première rencontre avait été organisée le 23 février 2004 à l'issue de laquelle était constituée un Comité composé de :

Francky Dépestre : Coordonnateur .

Georges Joseph : Vice Coordonnateur.

Béjin Jean Sétame : Secrétaire.

Magloire Louis-Jean : Trésorier

Deux rencontres, les 27 mars et 24 avril, ont été prévues mais avortées en raison des problèmes de planification et de communication.

III- Identification des facteurs favorables et contraignants à la structuration du réseau.

Ces éléments ont été identifiés par les membres du réseau au cours de cette rencontre.

Ces éléments sont les suivants :

Facteurs favorables	Facteurs contraignants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volonté de travailler ensemble. - Détermination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Problèmes de communication notamment l'inaccessibilité de Anse-à-Pitres. - Problèmes de délégation de pouvoir. - Manque de ressources financières.

IV- Définition d'une stratégie de travail.

La stratégie de travail a été déterminée en vertu des facteurs favorables et contraignants identifiés. Les membres du réseau se sont convenus de travailler sur les aspects suivants:

Stratégie	Moyens/Indicateurs
Détermination de la fréquence des rencontres.	<p>Deux phases sont envisagées :</p> <p>Phase de mise en place du réseau avec des rencontres chaque dernier samedi de chaque mois.</p> <p>Phase de fonctionnement : Réunion en Conseil chaque trois mois.</p>
Constituer un dossier pour chaque radio	Fichier à remplir par chaque radio. Ce fichier

membre.	comprendra les informations suivantes :
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nom de la radio. - Date de fondation de la radio. - Adresse complète - Comité responsable - Fréquence. - Couverture. - Heure de fonctionnement. - Programmation.
Etablir un système d'échanges d'informations et d'émissions.	<p>Fichier à remplir par chaque radio. Il comprendra :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nom de la radio - Types d'émission - Heures de diffusion. <p>Partager les informations avec les autres membres de la radio.</p>
Etablir un système de communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Point de contact permanent : Radio Flambeau comme siège social du réseau. - Visites des radios
Recherche de financement.	Lobby
Recherche de publicité.	Etablir des programmes conjoints.

NB : Il faut souligner qu'il pose un sérieux problème de communication pour R.A.I. en raison de sa position géographique. Georges a du rentrer deux jours d'avance à Cayes Jacmel pour participer à la rencontre. Ce qui témoigne de la volonté de ce dernier pour faire avancer le projet de réseau.

VI- Calendrier d'actions.

Le membres du réseau se sont entendus sur un calendrier provisoire relatif à la structuration du réseau :

Actions	Date	Remarques
Structuration du réseau. Reconnaissance légale.	Juin à Août 2004	26 juin Rencontre prévue au local de R.D.V., La Vallée. Heure : 10hres AM.
Démarches Légales (reconnaissance)	Date à déterminer.	

CONCLUSION

La première série d'évaluation des réseaux de radios communautaire, montre la volonté des représentants de ces radios de se constituer en réseau afin de se renforcer et d'offrir de meilleurs services aux populations qu'elles desservent. Cependant, les intérêts de chaque radio ne sont pas les mêmes et ceci en raison de leur ligne et des circonstances socio politiques dans lesquelles ont été créées. Certaines d'entre elles comme par exemple les Radio SAKA, ECHO 2000, VPM, VLP privilégient le côté engagé ou militant que communautaire tandis que d'autres le côté purement communautaire. Ce qui pose dès le départ un problème de conciliation des lignes divergentes même lorsque les membres de ces radios paraissent transcender les divergences de ligne.

A côté de cet aspect qui paraît un problème de philosophie ou d'orientation de certaines radios communautaires, il faut mettre l'accent sur les moyens qui peuvent constituer un facteur de blocage pour l'avancement et la survie du réseau car le poids de l'appui de RAMAK pèse sur l'existence et la survie des radios communautaires et du projet de réseau . Ainsi se pose le problème de la prise en charge de ses radios par elles-mêmes dans une situation post RAMAK. Plusieurs facteurs peuvent expliquer ce problème de prise en charge et de survie des ces radios et du réseau :

- 1- Ce sont des radios à mission sociale ou encore communautaire c'est-à-dire qu'elles ne recherchent pas le profit, ce qui explique pour elles l'absence de tout esprit de compétitivité.
- 2- Ces radios détiennent un personnel bénévole formé sur le tas, ce qui est un atout pour les radios par rapport à leur mission communautaire. Cependant, on ne peut pas trop demander voire exiger de ce personnel.
- 3- Certaines de ces radios sont l'émanation d'un projet d'un groupe, d'une ONG ou d'une mission caritative. De ce fait leur survie dépend de la volonté du groupe, de l'ONG ou de la mission. Cependant, quelques unes sont une initiative de la communauté elle-même sous l'impulsion du leadership d'une personnalité quelconque.
- 4- Ce sont des radios qui n'ont pas de rentrée leur permettant de fonctionner suivant un budget. Cette incapacité pour les radios d'être rentables sans être pour autant des radios commerciales peuvent s'expliquer de deux manières : Premièrement par le niveau de développement économique de leur communauté et deuxièmement par le manque de formation du personnel en matière d'élaboration de programme pouvant inciter chez certains secteurs économiques et sociaux la demande d'espace de publicité ou de sponsorisation.

En effet, la mise en réseau des radios communautaires peut contribuer à les maintenir en vie et à mieux desservir les communautés, mais la viabilité du projet dépend d'un accompagnement technique orienté vers la prise en charge si et seulement le RAMAK accompagne les projets de réseau à travers les actions suivantes :

- 1- Une assistance technique en vue de les aider à se doter d'un statut associatif légal.
- 2- Une assistance technique permettant aux radios membres d'identifier les secteurs sociaux et économiques clefs de leur communauté et d'en élaborer des programmes qui peuvent les inciter aux demandes de publicité ou de sponsorisation.
- 3- Faire une campagne de promotion des réseaux auprès des ONGs nationaux et internationaux ayant des projets dans l'ère des radios membres de ces réseaux.

Cette campagne de promotion pourrait conduire à des rencontres de négociations entre les responsables des ONGs et des réseaux, sur les espaces de promotion pour les projets ou sur la sponsorisation de programmes ou d'émissions à caractère social (santé, éducation, écologie, justice, gouvernance, police, non-violence, élections).

RASANBLEMAN MEDYA POU AKSYON KOMINOTE – RAMAK
EVALUATION DE LA SITUATION ACTUELLE
DES RESEAUX DE RADIOS COMMUNAUTAIRES
RAPPORT

Me J.A.Gracien JEAN
Consultant/Facilitateur
Juin 2004
Réseau Artibonite/Nord-Ouest
11 juin 2004, Chez Frantz Restaurant, Gonaïves

MEMOIRE DE LA RENCONTRE

La rencontre a été introduite par Monsieur Rommel Pierre de RAMAK qui a fait ressortir pour les participants l'importance de cette rencontre. Ensuite Monsieur Gracié JEAN le Consultant de RAMAK a présenté les Objectifs et l'Agenda de la journée. Etaient présents à cette rencontre :

Nom et Prénom	Radio
Desamour Ilionais	Flambeau 2000
Legrand Robenson	Kalalou FM
Paul André	Campêche
Cilencieux Benoit	Flamnbeau / Gros Morne
Occinal Noster	Bois Caïman
Pierre-Antoine Bernard	Horizon FM / Gros Morne

I- Le fonctionnement des radios communautaires durant la période de troubles.

Pour recueillir ces informations, chaque radio a présenté les situations qu'elle a vécues durant cette période.

RADIO KALALOU

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
Décembre 2003 : Menaces venant d'un Policier suite à une émission diffusée sur le rôle de la Police.	Sous pression de la Police, l'animateur a du prendre le maquis en se rendant à Port-au-Prince.	Arrêt de toutes les émissions à caractère éducatif.
Menaces venant des partisans du		Reprise des émissions le 15 mars 2004.

pouvoir Lavalas suite à la diffusion d'une émission sur le rôle du Juge de Paix.		
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RADIO KANPECHE

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
13 février 2004 : Des individus proches du pouvoir lavalas, ont lancé des pierres sur la station. Le 23 février, le feu est mis à la radio brûlant la façade en bois.	Les animateurs avaient peur de continuer l'animateur des émissions à caractère éducatif.	Arrêt des émissions à caractère éducatif. NB : Deux émissions restent encore non-diffusées

RADIO FLAMBEAU / GROS MORNE

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
30 janvier 2004 : Menaces verbales contre les membres de la radio à la suite d'une émission sur l'assassinat d'un membre de la communauté.	Arrêt de fonctionnement le même jour.	Les membres de la radio restent à couvert. NB : Reprise des émissions le 7 février 2004.

RADIO HORIZON 2000 / GROS MORNE

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
30 janvier 2004 : Tentative d'incendier la radio. Menaces d'assassinat de deux journalistes de la radio.	Arrêt de travail le même jour.	Mise à couvert du personnel de la radio. NB : Reprise des émissions le 16 février 2004.

RADIO BOIS CAIMAN

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
7 décembre 2003 : Menaces verbales venant des partisans de l'ancien régime suite à la diffusion d'un bulletin de nouvelles en relai avec la Radio Vision 2000.	Arrêt de la diffusion des nouvelles locales jusqu'à cette date.	Renforcer la sécurité de la station.

II- Niveau de structuration du réseau.

Lors du séminaire sur l'éducation civique tenue à l'Hôtel Xaragua, les radios Kalalou, Campêche et Cerca avaient déjà entamé le processus de mise en réseau. Les représentants

de ces trois radios ont tenu une première rencontre Paques 2003 et deux autres rencontres à Saint Marc. Comme résultats, des Statuts ont été élaborés.

Cependant, après la Conférence de Moulin sur Mer, une autre rencontre était prévue mais avortée.

Etant donné que Kalalou et Campêche ne peuvent pas constituer à deux seules un réseau, les représentants des radios présents à la rencontre tenue aux Gonaïves le 11 juin 2004, ont décidé de se constituer en un grand réseau regroupant les radios de l'Artibonite et du Nord-Ouest. Par contre Cerca pourra envisager d'intégrer le réseau Ouest pour des échanges en attendant que le Centre ait une quantité suffisante de radios communautaires pour constituer un réseau.

III- Identification des facteurs favorables et contraignants à la structuration du réseau.

Se constituant en Réseau Artibonite/Nord-Ouest, les représentants de ces radios ont identifié quelques éléments pouvant constituer de facteurs favorables ou contraignants à l'avancement du réseau :

Facteurs favorables	Facteurs contraignants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - L'existence des radios. - La volonté de se mettre en réseau. - Le besoin commun d'avoir un statut légal. - Le besoin de s'informer mutuellement. - Le partage des expériences. - Le besoin de rechercher du financement et de la publicité. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Des problèmes de communication entre les radios par rapport à leur position géographique. - Avoir un siège central. - Avoir un budget de fonctionnement. - Compétition avec les radios commerciales par rapport à la diffusion de publicité.

IV- Définition d'une stratégie de travail.

Les membres du réseau se sont entendus pour travailler sur les aspects suivants:

Stratégie	Moyens/Indicateurs
Servir avec les expériences de Kalalou, Campêche et Cerca comme base de travail pour le réseau élargi.	Adaptation au réseau élargi le projet de statuts élaboré par Kalalou, Campêche et Cerca.
Faire l'inventaire des moyens de communication spécifique à chaque radio membre du réseau.	Etablir un Fichier pour chaque radio contenant les informations suivantes : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nom de la radio. - Date de fondation de la radio.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adresse complète - Comité responsable - Fréquence. - Couverture. - Heure de fonctionnement. - Programmation.
Faire l'inventaire physique de chaque radio membre.	<p>Etablir un fichier contenant les informations suivantes :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - L'état du bâtiment. - L'état des mobiliers. - L'état des équipements.

VI- Calendrier d'actions

Les membres du réseau se sont entendus sur un calendrier provisoire relatif à la structuration du réseau. Ce calendrier se présente de la manière suivante:

Actions	Date	Remarques
Constitution de dossiers pour les radios membres.	Juillet/Août 2004	Aucunes
Elaboration des Statuts.	Juillet/Septembre 2004	Rencontre prévue le 2 juillet à 9hres AM au Lycée Fabre Geffrard des Gonaïves.
Assemblée statutaire.	Octobre 2004	Aucunes
Démarches pour la reconnaissance légale.	Octobre 2004	Aucunes

NB : A l'issue de cette rencontre, ils ont décidé ce qui suivent :

1) Formation d'un Comité provisoire:

- Pierre –Antoine Bernard : Coordonnateur Général (Horizon FM/Gros Morne).
- Paul André : Secrétaire (Campêche).
- Desamour Ilionais : Membre (Flambeau 2000).
- Legrand Robenson : Membre (Kalalou FM).
- Cilencieux Benoit : Membre (Flambeau /Gros Morne).
- Occinal Noster : Membre (Bois Caïman).

2) Radio Campêche comme siège central provisoire du réseau.

3) La participation de Monsieur Rommel Pierre à la rencontre du 2 juillet 2004 étant qu'il avait à l'origine lui aussi de la mise en réseau des radios lors du séminaire sur l'éducation civique tenu à l'Hôtel Xaragua.

Réseau Sud et Grande-Anse

18 juin, La Cayenne Hôtel, Cayes.

MEMOIRE DE LA RENCONTRE

La rencontre a débuté avec une présentation des objectifs et l'agenda de la. Etaient présents à cette rencontre:

Nom et Prénom	Radio	Département
Toussaint Kechner	Vwa Peyizan Abricot	Grande- Anse
Alabré Ernst	Pipirit Anse d'Hainault	Grande-Anse
Délignant Redret	Rebelle Anse d'Hainault	Grande -Anse
Dorvil Max	Voix de Port-à-Piment	Sud
Thélus Jeudilien	Vwa Pèp Lakay Corail Henry	Sud
Beauplan Wilbert	Vwa Peyizan Sid	Sud

A noter que le réseau Sud n'existe pas en tant que tel. Et seule Radio Expérience avait pris à la Conférence de Moulin sur Mer explique Jeudilien et elle n'est pas présente à cette rencontre.

Ainsi les informations sont recueillies séparément pour chaque département.

RESEAU GRANDE -ANSE

I- Le fonctionnement des radios communautaires durante la période de troubles.

Les informations fournies proviennent des radios communautaires suivantes:

RADIO VWA PEYIZAN ABRIKO

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
27 février 2004 : Des partisans de l'ancien régime tentent d'incendier la radio. Cette situation provient de la diffusion de KADEJAK NAN ANS	Arrêt de l'édition de nouvelles jusqu'à cette date	Trois membres de la radio sont restés à couvert. NB : Reprise des nouvelles

MARI et de la pièce de théâtre sur Martin Luther King. Emissions jugées contre le gouvernement d'alors.		pour le mois de juillet 2004.
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RADIO PIPIRIT ANSE D'HAINAULT

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
Pas de problèmes enregistrés durant la période de trouble.		Par prévention, le 23 décembre 2003 la radio a cessé de diffuser des éditions de nouvelles et ceci jusqu'à cette date. NB : Reprise des éditions de nouvelles pour le mois de juillet.

RADIO REBELLE

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
25 novembre 2003 : Le Commissaire de Police accompagné de 8 autres individus ont fait irruption à la résidence du Directeur de la radio qui a eu le temps de s'enfuir. Cette situation provient suite à la diffusion d'un épisode de KADEJAK NAN ANS MARI.	Pas de conséquences.	Le Directeur a du garder le profil bas.

II- Niveau de structuration du réseau

Le réseau est déjà constitué avec les radios Rebelle, Pipirit, Zantray et Vwa peyizan Abricot. Le réseau a tenu sa première rencontre le 20 février 2004 à Dame Marie. Cependant, le fonctionnement est informel :

- Pas de nomination pour le réseau.
- Pas de statuts.
- Pas de règlements intérieurs.
- Pas de calendrier de rencontre.

III- Identification des facteurs favorables et contraignants à la structuration du réseau

Le réseau a identifié les éléments qui suivent:

Facteurs favorables	Facteurs contraignants
- La volonté de se constituer en réseau.	- Manque de techniciens qualifiés.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interconnections presque parfaites entre les radios à l'exception de Vwa peyizan Abricot en raison de sa position géographique. - L'existence de deux radios dans chacune des communes de Dame Marie et d'Anse d'Hainault. - Une vision commune de la question de réseau. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Problème dans la rotation du personnel de la radio qui n'est pas stable. - Problèmes d'énergie électrique.
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IV- Définition d'une stratégie de travail

La stratégie de travail est la suivante:

Stratégie	Moyens/Indicateurs
Formaliser les relations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formation d'un Comité provisoire. - Déterminer un lieu de rencontre ainsi que les fréquences. - Elaborer les Statuts et les règlements intérieurs.
Evaluer les moyens de chaque radio membre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constituer un fichier pour chaque radio membre.

VI- Calendrier d'actions

Le réseau a établi le calendrier qui suit:

Actions	Date	Remarques
Rencontre d'information. Formation du Comité Provisoire.	10 juillet 2004	Rencontre prévue au local de Radio ZANTRAY à Dame Marie. Heure : 10hres AM.
Promotion du réseau.	Juillet 2004	Préparation et Diffusion d'un spot pour expliquer à la population le bien fondé du réseau.
Elaboration et adoption des Statuts et	Juillet/Septembre 2004	

Règlements intérieurs.		
Démarches Légales (reconnaissance)	A partir de septembre 2004.	

NB : A l'issue de cette rencontre, Radio Zantray a été proposée comme siège central du réseau.

RESEAU SUD

I- Le fonctionnement des radios communautaires durant la période de troubles

Les informations fournies proviennent des radios communautaires suivantes:

RADIO PORT-PIMENT

C'est une radio communautaire à peine admise dans le programme de RAMAK. Cependant elle fonctionne depuis 16 juin 1997.

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
La radio est perçue comme étant proche de l'ancien régime.	Lors des événements de février 2004, des individus ont attaqué la station à coup de pierres sans causer pour autant de dommages.	Mise à couvert des membres de la radio.
Le 25 avril 2004, la radio est admise au programme de RAMAK.	Avec la diffusion de KADEJAK NAN ANS MARI, la population a une autre perception de la radio.	Renforcer la nouvelle perception de la population à l'égard de la radio.

RADIO VWA PEP LAKAY SUD

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
Depuis la diffusion du feuilleton KADEJAK NAN ANS MARI en septembre 2003, les partisans de l'ancien régime ont accusé la radio de travailler pour l'IRI et l'Ambassade américaine.	Aucunes	Adoption d'une attitude vigilante.
27 février 2004 : Des partisans de l'ancien régime menacent la radio.	Arrêt des émissions durant 30 minutes pour être reprises le lendemain 28 février afin d'informer la population .	Les membres de la radio se sont mis à couvert. NB : Reprise des émissions en mars 2004 soit 8 jours après le départ de l'ancien président.

RADIO VWA PEYIZAN SUD

Situation	Conséquences	Mesures adoptées.
En janvier 2004, le Directeur de la radio a failli être enlevé par des inconnus.	Pas de conséquences.	Le Directeur a du garder un profil bas.

II- Niveau de structuration du réseau

Ce point n'a pas été abordé vu le que le réseau Sud n'est pas constitué. Cependant, des tentatives ont été faites par Radio Expérience qui avait fait une mise au point sur la Conférence de Moulin sur Mer au profit de VPS.

Il importe de souligner que les représentants des radios communautaires présents à cette rencontre, sont favorables à l'idée de réseau.

III- Identification des facteurs favorables et contraignants à la structuration du réseau

Etant favorables à l'idée de réseau, ils ont identifié les éléments qui suivent :

Facteurs favorables	Facteurs contraignants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La nécessité de se constituer en réseau. - La volonté d'avoir une plus large écoute auprès de la population. - La nécessité de partager les expériences. 	Problèmes de communication.

IV- Définition d'une stratégie de travail

La stratégie de travail envisagée est la suivante:

Stratégie	Moyens/Indicateurs
Organiser une rencontre de sensibilisation sur l'idée de réseau.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rencontrer les membres de Radio Expérience et de Claudy Museau. - Déterminer un lieu central.

VI- Calendrier d'actions

Le calendrier envisagé est le suivant:

Actions	Date	Remarques
Rencontre de sensibilisation. Est prévu à l'ordre du jour : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formation du réseau. 	18 juillet 2004	Rencontre prévue à la résidence du Directeur de VPS en raison des difficultés de trouver un local

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formation d'un Comité provisoire. - Etablissement d'un calendrier de travail. 	<p>dans la Ville des Cayes.</p> <p>Heure : 10hres AM.</p>
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CONCLUSION

Dans l'ensemble les représentants des radios communautaires des départements de l'Artibonite, du Nord-Ouest, du Sud et de la Grande-Anse, ont manifesté de grands intérêts pour la mise en réseau de leur radio. Cependant les conditions de mise en réseau sont différentes pour chacun des départements.

1- Réseau Artibonite/Nord-Ouest

- Ce réseau a été élargi en vue d'une large intégration par rapport aux problèmes de communication liés à la position géographique des radios.
- Ce réseau peut facilement se constituer en une structure dynamique en se servant des travaux déjà réalisés sur les statuts par les radios Kalalou, Campêche et Cerca.
- Ce réseau peut faire face au problème d'un lieu central pour se rencontrer en raison de l'inexistence d'une radio communautaire dans la Commune des Gonaïves qui pourrait servir un point où les représentants de chaque radio pourraient se rencontrer.

2- Réseau Grande Anse.

- Ce réseau a un atout majeur qui est l'existence de deux radios dans les Communes de Dame Marie et d'Anse d'Hainault. Donc le problème de communication ne pose pas réellement sauf pour Vwa peyizan Abricot.
- Ce réseau a tous les atouts pour être une structure dynamique.

3- Réseau Sud.

- C'est un réseau en construction.
- C'est un réseau qui peut prendre un peu de temps pour se constituer du fait que seule Radio Expérience est bien imbue de l'idée de réseau.
- C'est un réseau qui aura à faire face à un problème de point central pour se réunir par rapport à la position géographique de chaque radio. Cependant, la venue de Radio Claudy Museau au programme RAMAK pourrait résoudre ce problème du fait qu'elle se situe dans la Ville des Cayes.

Recommandations:

- Assurer le suivi du calendrier d'actions de chaque réseau en s'informant régulièrement de leurs activités.
- Partager entre les réseaux les modèles de Statuts déjà élaborés par d'autres afin d'activer leur structuration et le processus de légalisation.
- Réévaluer les moyens de communication dont dispose RAMAK pour communiquer avec les radios notamment l'envoi de courriers.

Appendix B: Smucker Trip Report

TRIP REPORT ON FIELD INTERVIEWS IN GRAND'ANSE

Glenn R. Smucker

Consulting Anthropologist and Civic Education Specialist

October 2004

BACKGROUND

Field sites. This report is based on field interviews in four neighboring *communes* of Grand'Anse served by community radio partners of RAMAK – Les Abricots, Dame-Marie, Anse d'Hainault, and Les Irois not far from Anse d'Hainault. As RAMAK consulting anthropologist, I carried out open-ended interviews with community radio operators and listeners, utilizing rapid ethnographic-style interview techniques based on a tick list of questions. Ruth Ann Hudson, CAII/W, also participated in this process. The round of Interviews focused on five community radio stations: Radio Pipirit and Radio Rebelle in Anse d'Hainault – both of which also serve a sizeable listening audience in neighboring Les Irois; Radio Dame-Marie and Radio Zantray in the *commune* of Dame-Marie; and Vwa Peyizan Abriko in Les Abricots. Over a four-day period a total of 45 people were interviewed including 14 women. Interviews included lengthy individual and group interviews with 11 station managers and operators, and shorter interviews with 32 ordinary citizens encountered along pedestrian pathways, work sites, or people's yards.

Purpose. The timing of these field interviews was designed to complement quantitative survey data collected by CFET in roughly the same time frame. Qualitative interviews in Grand'Anse were undertaken to facilitate context-sensitive interpretation of findings drawn from a separate, much larger scale public opinion survey carried out by CFET in October 2004, and also for comparison of the 2004 survey findings (CFET) with last year's public opinion survey carried out by Gallup (2003). RAMAK has undertaken both surveys as tools of program monitoring and evaluation. Since the CFET data are not yet available, the present report is limited to presenting initial findings from field interviews carried out in late September 2004. A later report will comment on findings from the CFET survey still underway.

Focus. The interviews in Grand'Anse elicited information in the following areas of interest to RAMAK:

- The evolution and structure of local community radio stations
- Relations between community radio and the local community
- Listener awareness of civic education
- Impact and awareness of *Kadejak nan Ans Mari*, the 12 part radio play produced by RAMAK and based on 12 civic education themes
- The functioning of community radio in the midst of social conflict and wrenching political shifts, including the departure of President Aristide on February 29, 2004
- The role of community radio in promoting civic action

Findings relating to these themes are discussed below in sections of the report devoted to (a) origins and evolution of local radio stations, (b) community radio and civic education, and (c) civic actions by community radio stations and listeners.

ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION OF COMMUNITY RADIO STATIONS

Regional isolation. Four neighboring *communes* follow the coastline of the western-most tip of the southern peninsula. The area is a virtual media enclave in relation to Haiti's national media and is also isolated from broadcasts originating in larger cities of the region, i.e., Jérémie or Les Cayes.

Se konm si moun yo pa an Ayiti. It is as if the people here are not in Haiti.

At present, some people are able to hear the Voice of America and many tune in Radio Lumière, the leading radio voice of Protestantism in Haiti which is retransmitted locally; however, prior to the late 1990s and the emergence of small community radio stations, relatively few people in the area owned radio receivers. In most cases, people with radios could only tune in stations based in Jamaica or Cuba. Those with tape players sometimes played cassette recordings of Haitian broadcasts recorded outside the area.

The virtual absence of national or even regional Haitian radio broadcasts represented a media opportunity for local radio entrepreneurs. See adjoining text box for founding dates of local radio stations. Presently, two of the three towns with local stations in the area have not one but two community radio stations in the same town. To a large extent, the four stations in Dame-Marie and Anse d'Hainault can be heard throughout both *communes* as well as neighboring areas. There is also some degree of media overlap between the adjoining *communes* of Les Abricots and Dame-Marie.

Radio Founding Dates	
Dame-Marie	1990
Rebelle	
(orig RTH)	1996
Radio Pipirit	1997
Radio Zantray	1998
Vwa Peyizan	
Abriko	1998

Radio politics. The existence of two radio stations in both Dame-Marie and Anse d'Hainault is directly attributable to the powerful political role exercised by radio in these towns, and a history of bitter political rivalry dating back to electoral campaigns of the late 1990s and the year 2000. In keeping with the area's well-developed regional identity, literally all rival political factions that created local radio stations in the 1990s eventually opposed the ruling Lavalas party.¹ Two stations (Pipirit and Zantray) were operated by *commune*-level organizations affiliated with COREGA, a regional party that fielded its own candidates in Grand'Anse. Bitterly partisan radio culminated with the

¹ Political groups that created partisan radio were linked to independent candidacies or to affiliates of OPL (Organisation du Peuple en Lutte), Espace de Concertation, or COREGA (Coordination Résistance Grand'Anse). None were affiliated with President Aristide's party (Organizasyon Fanmi Lavalas).

controversial elections of May 2000 – and in Anse d'Hainault with the burning of 17 homes of political rivals.²

Overall, the fallout of Haiti's 2000 elections favored Lavalas and led eventually to the depoliticization – at least outwardly – of local radio stations in Grand'Anse. Highly partisan radio stations shifted to an apolitical stance and redefined their mission as community-based. This was in part a self-protective stance as a result of radio-supported candidates losing at the polls in May 2000 and the subsequent political hegemony exercised by Lavalas. Furthermore, violence almost invariably accompanied political campaigns, and partisan radio stations were easy targets.

The fifth radio station contacted in the course of this field inquiry, Vwa Peyizan Abriko (Les Abricots), never defined itself in political terms or electoral campaigns. Nevertheless, the highly polarized political environment of the past year had a marked negative impact on Vwa Peyizan Abriko despite the station's longstanding apolitical stance. For example, immediately upon airing the Martin Luther King documentary distributed by USIS at the RAMAK national community radio conference February 2004, Vwa Peyizan Abriko was targeted by threats of violence on the part of supporters of the ruling party:

<i>Moun Lavalas menase boule estasyon radyo.</i>	Lavalas people threatened to burn down the radio station.
<i>Yo te di nap pase bagay kont gouvenman.</i>	They said we were airing broadcasts against the government.

The threats referred generally to reporting the news, especially retransmission of political news from Port-au-Prince, but the threats also referred specifically to airing the Martin Luther King documentary as well as *Kadejak nan Ans Mari* – programs with a civic education content centered on struggle against injustice. Local Lavalas supporters interpreted both programs as implicitly critical of the ruling party and the government.

On the one hand, this reactionary political response bears witness to the powerful impact of both programs – fully in keeping with RAMAK civic education objectives. People were listening and understood radio messages dealing with citizen rights and struggles. In a very real sense, this constitutes a more immediate and dramatic indicator of program success than the prescribed M&E indicators slated for monitoring by national surveys.

On the other hand, in order to protect itself, Vwa Peyizan Abriko responded to these threats by immediately suspending all regional, national, or even international news for a period of five months, and ceased any further broadcast of either *Kadejak* or the Martin Luther King documentary. This was clearly counterproductive to the station's civic education objectives. The one exception to this was to announce the departure of President Aristide on February 29, 2004, and for the next three days to encourage the local population to remain calm. Otherwise, during this 5-month period, the radio station

² Nationally, unresolved controversy over the results of popular but ill-fated elections of May 2000 was undoubtedly a major contributing factor to the February 2004 departure of President Aristide.

continued to broadcast local news only – and carried no news of the traumatic political events taking place in Port-au-Prince and other cities. In July 2004, shortly after the national transitional government took power, Vwa Peyizan Abriko resumed its regular news broadcasts including retransmission of Port-au-Prince radio news.

Where do the five radio stations presently stand in relation to partisan politics, local rivalries, and the threat of violence?

Running for office. Since the mid-1990s, problems of political violence directed against community radio stations coincided inevitably with electoral campaigns, especially in Dame-Marie and Anse d'Hainault. Presently, station managers and other personnel at all five stations insist strongly on the rule that any station members running for office are required to resign from the radio staff and are excluded from privileged access to the airwaves. This rule applies specifically to electoral campaigns and to declared candidacy for office during the period leading up to elections.

Media repression in Les Abricots. The other major category of political violence has to do with threats and repression by supporters of the ruling party. At Les Abricots, in the aftermath of threats and the cessation of news and civic education, Vwa Peyizan Abriko managers concluded that the station would undoubtedly continue to be plagued by political pressures of one kind or another – despite its non-partisan stance and despite new shifts in the political landscape. In retrospect, the suspension of news reporting clearly did not make this problem go away, and therefore the radio staff has taken the position that the most effective long-term strategy for confronting these pressures is to continue broadcasting the news and civic education on a regular basis.

Listener clubs. In addition, an *organized listener base* may also provide some degree of protection against outside threats to station operations. Unlike radio stations in neighboring *communes*, Vwa Peyizan Abriko never had an organized political base. Rather, it actively fostered listener clubs (*clubs d'auditeurs*) throughout its listening area – a deliberate strategy for creating an organized constituency of support for the radio. In September 2004 some 50 clubs – varying in size from five to 40 members per club – were registered with the station. Such clubs include many young people. Internally, they have a local social and cultural character, and they also provide some financial support and volunteer services to the radio station.

Dame-Marie. In Dame-Marie, Radio Dame-Marie originated as a privately owned station in 1990. It was the first radio station in the area and the first to demonstrate the political clout of radio, helping to elect its owner as *député* in 1995. Radio Dame-Marie later became the mouthpiece for a local political organization (OBDAM) affiliated with a national political party (OPL). Then Radio Zantray, founded in 1998, emerged as the station and mouthpiece for another local political organization (Soley Lakay) affiliated with COREGA, a regional political party. When the mayoral cartel sponsored by Radio Zantray lost the 2000 elections, losing candidates went into hiding and the station closed for a year.

Both stations in Dame-Marie continue to be affiliated with what were formerly rival political organizations; however, both sponsoring organizations (and their respective radio stations) now claim to be development-oriented rather than politically partisan. The organizational base for Radio Dame-Marie includes festive rotating labor groups, carnival bands, and rara bands. Radio Zantray and its sponsoring organization have withdrawn their affiliation with COREGA.

Both stations now view their mission as community-wide, and the two stations now appear to co-exist peaceably and to some extent actively collaborate. This is demonstrated by the generally positive tenor of their comments regarding each other over the airwaves (in contrast to their earlier persona as political organs) and their joint participation in the fledgling regional radio network promoted by RAMAK. They also actively share access to paid advertising revenues (e.g., when one station can't broadcast for some reason, it makes paid ad's available to the other).

Anse d'Hainault. As in the case of Radio Zantray in Dame-Marie, the slate of COREGA mayoral candidates supported by Radio Pipirit in Anse d'Hainault lost the May 2000 elections. Its sponsoring organization is the Comité pour le développement communautaire d'Anse d'Hainault (CODECA). CODECA has an economic link to the fishing industry through Pipirit's former station manager, one of Haiti's largest fish exporters. CODECA trains fishermen to capture migratory fish using a new fishing strategy, the Fishing Aggregating Device (FAD). Radio Pipirit supports this effort. Radio Pipirit now views itself as community-based with socio-economic rather than political objectives.

Despite the term "development" in its name, the CODECA committee originated with resistance to the 1991 *coup d'état* and served primarily as a political organization between 1991 and 2000. It created its own radio station in 1997 after its candidate for *délégué de ville* lost the April election – a loss attributed to the impact of Radio Télédiffusion Hainaudine (RTH), predecessor to Radio Rebelle.

Relations between the two rival stations were fraught with conflict, including the trashing of Radio TéléDiffusion Hainaudine at one point. The RTH station manager also went into hiding for awhile due to this conflict. The two stations were media rivals, but more importantly they were political rivals (COREGA versus OPL), local organizational rivals (CODECA versus OPAH), and to some extent their listeners were also identified with rival neighborhoods (Grandwa versus Gaya). In the period following May 2000 elections, recrimination between the two rival factions resulted in the burning of 17 houses. In protest, Radio RTH reconstituted itself under the name Radio Rebelle with the mission "to denounce injustice" including, presumably, the injustices it suffered at the hands of some supporters of Radio Pipirit.

In late 2002, the two stations embarked on a policy of reconciliation. In retrospect, the station manager of Radio Rebelle notes:

M pat konn di yo bonjou. I wouldn't even say hello to them.

Nou tout se pedan We all lose.
Litij kerel politik pa itil anyen. Conflit and political quarrels are completely useless

Radio Rebelle took initiative over the air to reconcile differences. The station manager challenged his protagonist at Pipirit to overcome their differences and demonstrate his willingness to reconcile by sending him something to drink.³ Pipirit responded and Rebelle reciprocated in public displays reported live over the radio and witnessed by groups of people on both sides. The reconciliation has held now for two years. The new relationship proved itself in practical terms when the two stations joined together to raise money for community electrification, raising nearly 30,000 Haitian dollars in a joint radio appeal in October 2003.

The true test of reconciliation and peaceful coexistence will come with the next election campaign. Despite their shared non-partisan stance – to serve the cause of “unity” and the entire community of listeners, the four stations in Anse d’Hainault and Dame-Marie still carry the burden of historical antagonism and identifiable social groupings marked by incipient rivalries. Electoral campaigns tend to bring these differences to the surface for political gain. How then will these community radio stations confront the predictable, acute political pressures – including pressures from within their own membership base – that so readily lead to polarization and violent competition during periods of elections?

Summary findings and recommendations for this section.

1. The Grand’Anse region has a political history of strong support for parties and candidates that oppose the governing party.
2. The political process has tended to be destructive of normal radio operations and their civic education role whether through rival political campaigns during electoral cycles or through repression and threats of violence by supporters of the ruling party. Political violence is an ongoing problem in Haiti and will continue to have an impact on journalism and local radio stations in the foreseeable future.
3. In the past two years there has been a remarkable transformation of local radio stations in Grand’Anse from their use as highly partisan political tools to their current stated mission of serving the entire community.
4. This has been accompanied by a growing community radio role in local conflict mediation and the promotion of non-violent forms of expression.
5. Community radio stations continue to operate under precarious political conditions. This offers strong justification for RAMAK to continue its promotion of community radio networks and for RAMAK to actively accompany this process.

³ Sharing of food and drink is a traditional Haitian gesture of friendship. As a corollary, enemies do not eat or drink together, due in part to fears of poisoning.

6. The neutral political stance adopted by community radio will come under fire during forthcoming elections; however, electoral campaigns also offer opportunity for paid political advertisements, non-partisan reporting on politics, and non-partisan radio as a forum for candidate views.
 - RAMAK and its partner stations should meet together to anticipate and discuss the role of community radio in forthcoming elections.
 - This can also be addressed at the next national community radio conference as well as inter-radio discussion within regional community radio networks.
7. The local stations generally have a fairly well developed organizational base. In some cases the radio stations were created as a tool to support preexisting organizations. In other cases, station founders created a radio station and subsequently used it to create an organized constituency. There is a danger that radio-related organizations that originated as political groups are not representative of the broader community – whereas station rhetoric now generally makes claims of serving the entire community.
8. In general, an organized constituency of listeners offers significant opportunity to follow up or accompany civic education broadcasts with non-formal training sessions or discussions. RAMAK and its partners should find ways to make full use of this opportunity to follow up civic education programs.
9. A well-organized listener base can help protect radio stations from outside interference. At the next radio conference, community radio operators should discuss the various roles and pitfalls of an organized listenership, including the potential for such local organizations to shield stations from partisan interference or polarization.
10. Community radio stations are generally run by volunteers; however, there's a growing trend for stations to pay salaries, especially in Dame-Marie. For example, Radio Dame-Marie has two salaried and seven volunteer personnel and Radio Zantray has six salaried and seven volunteer personnel. All five stations also subsidize their volunteers when funds permit.
11. There's growth in revenue generation at all five stations from the sale of spots and social marketing messages. There are also other sources of income. Station-related personnel or advisors who are salaried, e.g., teachers and government functionaries, have sometimes contributed portions of their salaries. The station in Les Abricots has consciously fostered listener clubs and has been able to call upon this network for contributions in cash or kind. Overall, there is a discernable trend in the direction of increased revenues and greater self-sufficiency.

CIVIC EDUCATION

This section summarizes findings regarding civic education, including local awareness of civic education themes embedded in *Kadejak nan Ans Mari*. In general, it is abundantly

evident that *Kadejak* has been heard repeatedly and appreciated by community radio listeners in Grand'Anse. Random interviews with listeners found that literally all those queried were aware of *Kadejak* and could generally name characters from the radio play. Some could recite direct quotes from the series. Most could not voluntarily mention any of the 12 civic education themes.

The *Kadejak* theme that was communicated most effectively was not one of the 12 themes that defined each episode. Perhaps not surprisingly, the best remembered theme among listeners interviewed was the crime of rape. The second most common theme mentioned was the threat of punishment for rapists. Both responses referred to concrete applications of more abstract themes – citizen rights, recourse in justice, and punishment of the guilty. Some listeners mentioned one other civic education radio message that was not directly a part of the *Kadejak* series – and that was the radio advice to remain calm and non-violent at the time of President Aristide's departure.

Were there any practical lessons to be learned from the Kadejakradio series? In response to this question, several listeners stated the following:

- “Young men and boys should take precautions in their dealings with girls and young women.”
- “Parents should be more careful to protect their daughters.”
- “Rape can make problems for you [a young man], and you could end up in court.”

We also found other evidence of the impact of the radio play in relation to themes of rape and punishment for rapists. For example, we interviewed a woman affiliated with Vwa Peyizan Abriko who has monitored charges of rape reported to the Abricots judicial system since August 2002. This woman is affiliated with SOFA, a women's rights organization. During the latter months of 2002, she recorded over 90 charges of rape per month – in sharp contrast to the 34 cases recorded in August 2004. She attributes this drop in large part to repeated broadcast of *Kadejak nan Ans Mari* beginning in September 2003.

Informants in Anse d'Hainault and Dame-Marie also stated that charges of rape in the judicial system appear to have diminished in the past year. An informant in Dame-Marie feels that the role of the local *juge de paix* is now taken more seriously since the radio play was aired and included a character playing the part of a judge.

Aside from themes of rape and punishment for rapists, respondents could not name other themes from the radio drama unless prompted by going down a list of themes (e.g., *Was this a theme you heard in Kadejak nan Ans Mari?*). When prompted by the list, some listeners identified other themes from *Kadejak*. An off-duty policeman mentioned justice, governance, elections, and of course the role of the police. Two middle-aged farmers recalled themes of solidarity (*tèt ansanm*) and justice. Some mentioned elections, i.e., “We don't yet have a president so we need elections.” People also recalled the theme of corruption, noting that the local judicial system was also corrupt and it was difficult to attain justice. Several informants observed that the radio drama was not realistic because the judge in the radio play did not accept the bribe that was offered.

<i>Tro ideyalis paske isit la toujou gen koripsyon.</i>	Too idealistic because here there's always corruption.
<i>Jij Kadejak te refize kob.</i>	The <i>Kadejak</i> judge refused money.
<i>Jij isit pap janm refize kob.</i>	Judges here would never refuse money.

We also went down the list of all *Kadejak* themes with the five station management teams and other program personnel, asking their opinion as to which themes communicated best in *Kadejak nan Ans Mari*. Their responses are summarized below.

Station Manager Assessment of Themes in *Kadejak nan Ans Mari*

Commune Community Radio Station	Anse d'Hainault		Dame-Marie		Abricots Vwa Peyizan Abriko	Comments		
	Radio Pipirit		Radio Rebelle					
	+	±	+	±	+	±	+	±
Police	/		/		/		/	
Justice		/	/		/			
Transparence								Poor
Civil Society			/		/			Somewhat
Corruption	/		/		/		/	Well
Rights/Duties			/		/		/	Somewhat
Decentralization								Poor
Governance								Poor
Fair Elections		/			/			Somewhat
Political Parties		/						Somewhat
Solidarity	/		/		/		/	Well
Civic Action								Somewhat

KEY: How well each theme communicated: + = Well ± = Somewhat

1. There was general consensus among station managers regarding the themes that communicated best in *Kadjak nan Ans Mari*, namely, police, corruption, and solidarity – in addition to the presenting problem of rape.
2. Themes generally deemed only partially successful (“somewhat”) included the following: *justice, civil society, rights/duties, elections, political parties, and civic action*.
3. Themes poorly communicated, according to station managers, were *transparence, decentralization, and governance*.
4. Other comments:
 - RE *corruption*: Managers tended to agree with listeners that the radio drama was not “realistic” in that those offered bribes are generally inclined to take them.
 - RE *decentralization*: There should have been greater effort to communicate real life consequences of the absence of decentralization, and perhaps a distinction between decentralization of government versus deconcentration of services.

- RE: *elections*: The radio play didn't follow through on the issue of elections. Did they happen? Perhaps this creates room for a sequel that picks up on this theme to see what happens.
 - RE *political parties*: The drama didn't deal with the need for tolerance among different parties and rival political groups. (This is obviously an important concern due to the specter of political violence during campaigns.)
 - RE *civil society*: The drama should have included other examples of the role of civil society, or have elaborated more on this role.
5. *What are high priority civic education themes worth pursuing in future radio plays or other special radio programs?* Station managers suggested the following:
 - The problem of governance should be given very high priority, including the rights, duties, and obligations of officeholders
 - Voter decision-making regarding votes for candidates for public office
 - More on citizen rights and duties
 - Different types of civic action
 - Anticipating elections and the electoral process
 - Mediation of conflict, how to break the cycle of conflict and vengeance,
 - Corruption in the justice system
 - Police and community relations
 - What recourse do citizens have in the face of police abuse?
 6. Recommendations suggested by station managers:
 - Do follow up radio drama utilizing the same characters. Pick up with unresolved themes or unresolved plot elements. E.g., does the protagonist in *Kadejak* attain justice? What is the impact of elections?
 - Certain key elements of important episodes were not sufficiently developed or they happened too quickly, e.g., offering money to the judge
 - Use traditional Haitian musical forms and instruments familiar to a peasant audience since this is much appreciated, e.g., traditional rhythms and rhythm instruments, vaccine, flute, etc.
 - Some themes such as elections require “direct” treatment instead of or in addition to dramatic treatment.
 7. In general, it's clear that radio drama is very effective but should not generally be expected to stand alone as the sole means of addressing important civic education themes. Therefore,
 - Radio drama should be accompanied by commentaries, on-air involvement of citizens, follow up training sessions, and round table discussions.
 - Most community radio stations have a high complement of personnel trained as teachers. Some also have had training or experience as animators or civic education trainers. This is an under-exploited resource for radio stations to accompany civic education radio dramas with follow up sessions or outreach.
 - Most community radio stations are affiliated with local member-based organizations or some form of organized constituency. This is natural channel for follow up discussion and training.

COMMUNITY RADIO AND CIVIC ACTION

What happened to community radio stations when Aristide left in February 2004? At such moments of political transition, there is a historical tendency for the breakdown of law and order and the emergence of mob violence. The departure of Aristide created an important opportunity for community radio stations to exercise their civic duty. At this time, community radio stations in the three communes didn't have access to detailed news but they did report the departure of Aristide and generally played a calming role, advising listeners to avoid violence, looting, or the settling of political accounts.

In Anse d'Hainault the situation remained calm. Shortly after the departure of Aristide, however, items that had apparently been looted in Port-au-Prince appeared on the local market, including cheaply priced inverters, car batteries, tires, rice, and flour. The Rebelle station manager attributed the absence of violent acts and looting in Anse d'Hainault to the earlier peace agreement established by the two community radio stations:

*Epok depa Aristid
pou tèt rekonsilyasyon
pat gen piyaj.*

At the time of Aristide's departure
because of the reconciliation agreement
there was no looting.

In Dame-Marie, a group initially blocked the major roadway with burning tires. The handful of police on duty left their post, fearing acts of mob violence and political vengeance directed at the police. A crowd gathered and looted the police station including guns. In response, community radio stations admonished the population to remain "unified," i.e., to avoid political reprisals or targeting of police, and pleaded with looters to return stolen items, offering to receive such items anonymously at the radio station. The radio also publicly requested that the police to return to their post. In response, stolen items were returned to the police station, and the police returned to their post.

Aside from the period of the departure of Aristide, other incidents elicited in field interviews illustrate the civic role of community radio, including actions related to themes of *Kadejak*:

As noted earlier, rival radio stations in Dame-Marie and Anse d'Hainault have shifted away from political partisanship marked by violence to a community-service orientation, messages of non-violence, and mediation of local conflict. In the case of Anse d'Hainault, the two local radio stations publicly established a new stance of mutual tolerance and reconciliation.

As noted earlier in Les Abricots, the local community radio station was threatened by government supporters in response to their broadcast of the news, the Martin Luther King documentary, and *Kadejak nan Ans Mari*. This response is indicative of the potential impact of civic education messages, and the civic importance of regularly broadcasting the news in an objective, non-partisan manner.

Are there local applications of Kadejak themes or references? Teachers interviewed commonly hear references to *Kadejak* among their students. Radio stations make reference over the air to *Kadejak* characters and situations as a point of reference.

The community radio stations are playing a growing role in mediating local conflicts including inter-organizational as well as personal conflicts, for example, conflicts over land. People sometimes use access to radio, or radio personnel, as an alternative to going to court – in a context where the courts are slow, potentially expensive, and often ineffective. Some cases of conflict are investigated by radio staff and reported as local news. Other cases are never reported but lend themselves to conflict mediation by radio operators.

Radio Pipirit reported a case of conflict over land in which one person threatened to kill the other. The radio reported this as local news, and in so doing helped to protect the person threatened since the threat was made public. This had the effect of discouraging the other party to the dispute from taken any action against him since he would readily be identified. The radio spokesman noted, “The man making threats was more afraid of radio publicity than the courts.”

Radio Rebelle reported a similar case in which one man was threatened by another due to political differences, and responding by seeking an arrest warrant. The man threatened came to Radio Rebelle hoping to publicize the threat. In this case, the radio representative mediated the dispute without publicizing it. Instead, he made contact with each party to the dispute and charges were dropped.

When the radio stations in Anse d’Hainault raised money over the airways for electrification, they consciously promoted the idea of transparency by announcing how much money was raised and how it was spent.

Radio stations in Dame-Marie and Anse d’Hainault have successfully used the airways to eliminate violent incidents related to encounters between rival Mardi Gras bands and *rara* bands.

Radio publicity in another case made direct reference to the plot of *Kadejak* – eerily similar to the real life case – and forced the local police unit and judiciary to be responsive to a case of assault. In August 2004, a young woman sought help from Radio Pipirit after she was physically assaulted by a police officer when she refused his sexual advances. Following the assault, the young woman was arrested by the police and forced illegally to sign a paper promising not to bring charges against the police officer. At this point she felt that she had no recourse to the court system nor to the police for her protection, so she sought help from the radio station. The radio station reported the incident as local news and sought an interview with the police officer, inviting him to defend himself over the radio. The policeman refused, the woman brought charges, and the policeman was transferred to another part of the country. In this case, the radio served as an alternative channel in the face of police brutality.

In another case involving the police, Radio Pipirit reported an incident in which a policeman shot three people. As a result of this reporting, the policeman was eventually

arrested and charged, although the radio's station director was repeatedly threatened by the police.

Radio Pipirit provided coverage of a conflict between Anse d'Hainault fishermen using fish traps (*nas*) versus Les Irois fishermen using fish nets (*file*). Fish trap owners were cutting fish nets dropped into their trapping zones. This resulted in conflict and threats of personal violence between citizens of Anse d'Hainault and Les Irois. The station used interviews to air the problem and promote mediation via access to an "open mike" for both sides to explain their side of the conflict:

Radio Dame-Marie Radio also mediates conflict using an interview format and the opportunity for both sides of a conflict to present its case over the air. The station also refers people in conflict to the police. In short, community radio stations in this area of Grand'Anse are playing a valuable role in mediating conflict and in promoting a more responsive police and judiciary.

Appendix C: Participant List – Civic Education Training (September 2004)

LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS AUX SEMINAIRES ÉDUCATION CIVIQUE	
NOMS	RADIOS
Noster Occinal	Bwa Kayiman
Illionais Desamour	Flambeau 2000
Duchène Félix	Flambeau 2001
Desliens Albanais	Flambeau 2000
Maricie Bélizaire	Flambo
Jean Gervais Cyprien	Flambo
Oriol Félix	Flambo
Harold Narcisse	Fraternité FM
Rebert Sylveste	Fraternité FM
Paul d'Haïti	Fraternité FM
Victor Innocent	Horizon FM
Roger Audrige	Horizon FM
Jordany Victor	Horizon FM
Magaly Savary	La Hoye
Becker Vincent	La Hoye
James Belizaire	Radio Azuei
Gerva Meristil	Radio Azuei
Roland Chéry	Radio Azuei
Ivrance Joseph	Radio Diffusion Valléenne
Bernadette Boursiquot	Radio Diffusion Valléenne

Bejin Jean Setame	Radio Diffusion Valléenne
Fransick Louis	Radio Echo 2000
Arbrun Alezi	Radio Echo 2001
Guirlaine Dicette	Radio Echo 2000
Edmond Alce	Radio Expérience
Marie Marthe Jean Raymond	Radio Expérience
Adras Paul Arthur	Radio Expérience
Ludson Michel	Radio Gamma
Resilien Tassy	Radio Gamma
Philome Metellus	Radio Gamma
Orélien Joachin	Radio Rebelle
Redret Deligent	Radio Rebelle
Oldson Donas	Radio Rebelle
James Joseph	Radio Tête-à-Tête
Kedner Vilsaint	Radio Tête-à-Tête
Aldorphe Marc Antoine	Radio Tête-à-Tête
Andre Beauvais	Radyo Anse-à-Pitres Inter
Elvince Isidor	Radyo Anse-à-Pitres Inter
Rosette Santana	Radyo Anse-à-Pitres Inter
Foblas Joseph	Radyo Cerca Carvajal FM
Frantz Goethy Emmanuel	Radyo Cerca Carvajal FM
Louis Louisna	Radyo Cerca Carvajal FM
Jean Claudel Dardignac	Radyo Dame-Marie
Ibène Joseph	Radyo Dame-Marie

Gerard Apollon	Radyo Dame-Marie
Rossano Réveil	Radyo Eko Pilat
Fremond Sainturel	Radyo Eko Pilat
Luders Victor	Radyo Eko Pilat
Maxi Marc Altiery	Radyo Fantastik
Saint Hilaire Antoire	Radyo Fantastik
Job Jean Louis	Radyo Fantastik
Benoit Cilencieux	Radyo Flanbo
Luckène Cesar	Radyo Flanbo
Guerrier Ifanès	Radyo Inite
Jean Luc	Radyo Inite
Maurice Rosemond	Radyo Inite
Wilder Toussaint	Radyo Kalalou
Gesner Céus Joseph	Radyo Kalalou
Chelet Jean Baptiste	Radyo Kalalou
Jean Robert Nazaire	Radyo Kanpèch
Paul Andre	Radyo Kanpèch
Clester Eliezer	Radyo Kanpèch
Benoit Batichon	Radyo Klofa Pyè
Marie Elsie Pascale	Radyo Klofa Pyè
Luc Saintilus	Radyo Klofa Pyè
Lazarre Jean Medèze	Radyo Kominotè Belans
Raphaël Frantzon	Radyo Kominotè Belans
Donatien Fostène	Radyo Kominotè Belans

Isarac Pierre	Radyo Kominotè Nòdès
Dameleau Sévère	Radyo Kominotè Nòdès
Louinord Mondésir	Radyo Kominotè Nòdès
Hubert-Mann Joachin	Radyo Louvri Je
Edner Lorvandal	Radyo Louvri Je
Vladimir Yayo	Radyo Louvri Je
	Radyo Men Kontre
Jacques Souverain	Radyo Nèg Kenskòf
Joseph Jorel	Radyo Nèg Kenskòf
José Joseph	Radyo Nèg Kenskòf
Brezil Gustave	Radyo Vwa Peyizan Milo
Jacquelin Dalusma	Radyo Vwa Peyizan Milo
Thélès Poliné	Radyo Peyizan Sid
Pierre Marie Pascale	Radyo Peyizan Sid
Naissant Jacques	Radyo Peyizan Sid
Romel Barthelemy	Radyo Pipirit
Ernst Alabre	Radyo Pipirit
St Fleur Flobert	Radyo Pipirit
Fedner Chéry	Radyo Saka
Joseph Claudy Milord	Radyo Saka
Joseph Marc Jacinthe	Radyo Saka
Gesner Blémur	Radyo Vwa Pèp La
Osny Agénor	Radyo Vwa Pèp Lakay
Erve Necerne	Radyo Vwa Pèp Lakay

Thélus Jeudilien	Radyo Vwa Pèp Lakay
Richarles Evens	Radyo Vwa Peyizan Abriko
Jean Esaie Mauger	Radyo Vwa Peyizan Abriko
Toussaint Kechner	Radyo Vwa Peyizan Abriko
Azner Eliassaint	Radyo Zantray
Bernadette St Fleur	Radyo Zantray
Antoine Joubert	Radyo Zantray
Ludson Lafontant	Radyo Zetwal
Lionel Étienne	Radyo Zetwal
Cadet Derélien	Radyo Zetwal
Dorvil Max	VPP
Fleura Josué	VPP
Johnson Abellar	Vwa Liberasyon Pèp la
Leroy Celestin	Vwa Liberasyon Pèp la
Norday Mondesir	Vwa Liberasyon Pèp la
Marquez Aristil	Radyo Peyizan Montòganize
Wilson Antoine	Radyo Peyizan Montòganize
Archange Christophe	Fraternité FM
Rolain Sauverur	Fraternité FM
Joseph Compère	Fraternité FM

Appendix D: List of Participating Community Radio Station Partners

#	RADIO	ADRESSE	PHONE	MAIL-E	Adresse Contact PAP	PHONE
1	Anse à Pitres Inter	Grande-rue Anse-à-Pitres	557-5330 Père Africo 288-9011		Patrick Robasson Club Continental Santo 14 Colette Lespinasse GARR- 37 bis Pacot	512-3688 238-1603 238-2554 554-4088
2	Azuei Inter	Fonds-Parisien	414-0333 298-3639	azeui2000@yahoo.fr	Centre Pont 33, Ave Charles Summer	245-1978
3	Bwa Kayiman	Mare-Rouge Môle St. Nicolas	268-5911 268-5912 268-5914		Mélius Hypolite 18, rue 6 Port-au-Prince	245-1660 244-4047 403-4334
4	Cerca Carvajal FM	Cerca Cavajal Plateau Central	276-9301	csdifobjoseph@hotmail.com	Croix des Bouquets	551-0408 213-0028 234-4111 557-4398
5	Dame-Marie	15, rue Indépendance Dame-Marie				244-6008
6	Echo 2000 Inter	974, rue Dessalines Petit-Goave	287-0306	radioeco2000@yahoo.fr eco2000@yahoo.fr	979, rue Dessalines Petit-Goave	473-0166 229-4000 229-4473
7	EKO Pilate	8, Route Fosine Pilate, Nord	262-9233 262-3031 @ 34		Smith Maximé 32, rue Dr. Deshoux Près Sylvio Cator	244-1462 222-4070
8	Expérience	7, rue Saint-Cina Arniquet	286-2760 @ 62 286-2700 286-9091		Pierre Joseph Germain 75, rue Joseph Janvier	405-4788
9	Fantastic	115, rue Grégoire Port-Margot	262-4811 262-9666	fantastic_fim@yahoo.fr		
10	Flambeau	45, rue Ambroise Gros-Morne	274-1074		41, Ave Christophe Port-au-Prince	
11	Flambeau 2000	Route Beldoren Jean Rabel	268-9453			

12	Flanbo	122, rue Jn Baptiste Megie Cayes Jacmel	288-3604 288-3830	jackito103@hotmail.com		
13	Fraternité FM	Maissade	260-0513 513-6503			
14	Gamma	21, rue Sténio Vincent Fort Liberté Nord-Est	262-9143 262-9068	gamma@yahoo.com	C/o Monod Michel, 81, rue Vanneau Rue B Prophète route de l'aéroport en face Haitian Tractor Port- au-Prince	512-5078 222-2362 249-8188
15	Horizon FM	116, rue Palais Gros-Morne	274-2668	horizonfr3@hotmail.com		Carline 551-5214 218-2830
16	Inité	101, rue Guerrier Saint Michel de L'attalaye		inovic@hotmail.com		
17	Kalalou	105, rue J. J. Dessalines Desdunes	274-2264 274-1803	kalalouhaiti@yahoo.fr		409-6092
18	Kampèch	Rue Place D'Armes Verrettes	274-2210	guydouble01200@yahoo.fr	Harry Noel	246-1568 552-1028
19	Kayimit FM	Rue Geffrard Milot				
20	Kenskoff Inter	4, Kenskoff en face du marché	256-5055 404-2284 552-5239	radiokenscoffinter@yahoo.fr	17, Route de Frères Impasse Sambours	552-5239
21	Klofa Pyè		249-2302 287-9820	apavall@compa.net	17, Angles Rues 6 et José Marti Port-au-Prince	245-2345
22	La Hoye	La Hoye	277-9680 (@ 85)			
23	Lakay	Corail Henry			Camion Retour Saint Anne tous les dimanches avant 8 h am station zone stade Sylvio Cator	Jean Wilbert messager Agenor Rosny 249-4607
24	Louvri Je	Petit-Trou-de Nippes Grande rue	284-9119	radyolouvrije@yahoo.fr		

25	Men Kontre	47, ruelle Maranatha Petit-Goave	287-0886 287-1788			408-2576
26	Pipirit	Anse d'Hainault		pipirit104.7fm@yahoo.fr alekoha@yahoo.fr	Maison de la GrandAnse 183, Angle rue Poupelard & rue Nord Alexis	
27	RDV	Ridoré la Vallée de Jacmel	288-3636			
28	Rebelle	28, rue l'arsenal Anse d'Hainault				
29	RKB	166, rue Toussaint Louverture Belle-Anse	288-3269 288-3279 288-3289			
30	RKNE	Malfeti Nord d'Est			C/o Radio Gamma Fort Liberté	Jocelyn Etienne 221-2162
31	RPM	Mont Organisé Nord-Est			C/O Fudeco	(809) 762-1260. (809) 612-0086
31	RVPM	Milo twa-Ravin	432-0754	ssrjdjm2004@hotmail.com	C/o wilson Charles	262-3028 262-3029
33	Saka FM	550, rue Boisrond Tonnerre Grand-Goave	287-0960	radiosaka@hotmail.com	message	513-3655.
34	Tête à Tête		279-9853 279-0606 279-2704	radioteteatete@hotmail.com aldorphe@yahoo.fr	14, Freycineau Saint-Marc Bas-artibonite	558-5795
35	Voix de Port-à-Piment	Rue du Progrès	286-2405		C/o Roger Damas Radio Ibo 51, rue du Canapé Vert	
36	Vwa Liberasyon Pèp la (VLP)		553-4728			
37	Vwa pèp la (VPL)	102, rue St. Jean Prolongée, Plaisance				
38	Vwa Peyizan Abriko	Les abricots HT 7120 Grand- Anse	284-5857 284-5837 284-5847	rvpabriko@yahoo.fr		
39	Vwa Peyizan Sid (VPS)	Plicher 4e Section Cavaillon	286-1039 286-1346	vwapeyizansid@yahoo.fr	Centre Pont 33, Ave Charles Summer	Dieuné Théchnicien VPS 286-8786

40	Worl Vision Projet	9, impasse Hardy Juvenat, Pétion-Ville	510-9640			
41	Zantray	3, rue Frères Portier Dame Marie		radiozantray@yahoo.com	Jude Jean Natus	218-4288 245-5031 245-2624 260-2914
42	Zetwal (Fondwa)			radiozetwal@yahoo.fr	Université fonds D'Oies 30, Impasse Chatelain à l'étage Lalue	

Appendix E: Participant List – Internal Democratic Practices (Spring 2004)

LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS AUX SEMINAIRES PRATIQUES DÉMOCRATIQUES	
PRENOM & NOM	ASSOCIATION
Anne Myriam Loiseau	ASS. JOURNALISTES DE LA RÉGION DES PALMES
Antonio Jean-Baptiste	AHJPRODROPEGAD
Avenide Joseph	CJNO
Bien Aimé H. Claude	AJE
Carl Antoine Vaudreuil	COJBA
Carlo Aris	AHJPRODROPEGAD
Cilfrin Jacques	ASHAPS
Claude Fils-Aimé Moussignac	RTMS
Corneille Ychmuth	ASPNO
Délinord Valcin	COREM
Eddy Eugène	CJNO - AJPP
Edwidge Schiler St Juste	SNTPH
Emmanuelle Osselin	AJPEG
Enock Arismat	AJHA
Estimphil Bodelet	SOJM
Exalus Mergenat	AJHA
Fedner Confident	ASS. JOURNALISTES THIOTTE
Florence Eloi	AFJN
Francky Depestre	ASS. JOURNALISTES BELLE-ANSE
Frantz Comonce	AJH / AJSE

Henry Alexis	AJVIT
Henry Constant	AJH
Hubert Excellent	COJBA
Jacner Formilus	UJHP
James Thomas	SOJM
Jasmin Yvan Martin	AJN
Jean Ernst Eliscar	SJS
Jean Luckner Laguerre	GRAND'ANSE PRESS CLUB
Jean Michel Jeannot	MACAYA
Jean Rony Jean	COREM
Jn Senozier Despreux	SNTPH
Joseph Cerisier	SJS
Joseph Jean Gary	GRAND'ANSE PRESS CLUB
Justin Altidor	AJHA
Kettia Marcellus	AMIFEHJ
Lenest Fanfan	RTC
Loudie César	AJSE
Louisance J Benoit	AJNE
Louis-Mary Daniel	UJHP
Maréus Emmanuel	ASS. JOURNALISTES DE LA RÉGION DES PALMES
Marie Gerda Louis	
Max Dorvil	AJVIT
Michelène Hilaire	ASS. JOURNALISTES DE LA RÉGION DES PALMES
Minouche Pierre Toussaint	SOJM

Précinord Lubin	AJH
Reynald Justance	ASHAPS
Rhode Francisque	AMIFEHJ
Rock Eben Ezer Laguerre	UJHP
Roméus Eddy Emmanuel	OJN
Rosmey Saint-Nord	ASSOCIATION DES FEMMES JOURNALISTES DU NORD
Roudely Etienne	AJE
Sem Gutter Dauphin	ASS. JOURNALISTES SUD'EST
Smith Joseph	CJNO
Soeurette Casséus	
St Hubert Hubert	AJH
Stanley Salomon	AJN
Télémaque Anne Judith	ASHAPS
Tholem Saint-Vil	COJBA
Tineus Nérius	COJBA
Toussaint Edouard	AJNE
Vernelie Delpêche	AJH
Vodre Val	UJHP
Wedline Jacques	SOJONORD
Wolff Gelin	SNTPH

Appendix F: Participant List – Organizational Development (June 2004)

LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS AU SEMINAIRE DEVELOPPEMENT ORGANISATIONNEL	
PRENOM & NOM	ASSOCIATION
William Bernard	Ordre des Journalistes du Nord
Eddy Emmanuel Romeus	Ordre des Journalistes du Nord
Carline Pierre	Société des Journalistes du Nord
Franck Josué	Société des Journalistes du Nord
Gelin Wolf	Fédération Nationale des Travailleurs (es) de Presse
Avenide Joseph	Corporation des Journalistes du Nord Ouest
Smith Joseph	Corporation des Journalistes du Nord Ouest
Schiller St Juste	Fédération Nationale des Travailleurs de Presse
Jean Luckner Laguerre	Grand Anse Presse Club
Gary Joseph	Grand Anse Presse Club
Henry Claude Bien Aimé	Association Journalistes Enquêteurs
Roudely Etienne	Association Journalistes Enquêteurs
Tholem St Vil	Coordination Journalistes Bas Artibonite
Cinéus Nérius	Coordination Journalistes Bas Artibonite
Sylfrin Jacques	ASHAPS
Hicaine Lafleur	ASHAPS
Anne Myriam Loiseau	Association des Journalistes de Palme

Emmanuel Mareus	Association des Journalistes de Palme
Michèle Hilaire	Association des Journalistes de Palme
Emmanuela Osselin	Association des Journalistes de Petit-Goave
Jacner Formilus	Union des Journalistes Haut Plateau Central
Chertoute Daniel	Union des Journalistes Haut Plateau Central
Kethia Marcellus	AMIFEJH
Magaline St Surin	AMIFEJH
Frantz Comonce	Association Journalistes Sud Est
Jean Luckenson	Association Journalistes Sud Est
Francky Depestre	Association Journalistes Belle Anse
Médèze Lazarre	Association Journalistes Belle Anse
Fred Damas	AJH Nord
Jean Rony	AJH Nord
Claude F. A. Moussignac	AJH Sud
Arismat Enock	Association Journalistes Haut-Artibonite
Justin Altidor	Association Journalistes Haut-Artibonite
Bodelet Estinphil	Solidarite des Journalistes de Mirebalais
James Thomas	Solidarite des Journalistes de Mirebalais
Renan Toussaint	Association Journalistes Thiotte /Anse
Georges Joseph	Association Journalistes Thiotte /Anse
Linda Alexandre	AHJPRODROPEGAD
Aris Carlo	AHJPRODROPEGAD

Max Dorvil	AJIVIT
Henry Alexis	AJIVIT
Constant Henry	Association Journalistes Haïtiens Sud

Appendix G: Participant List – Security Training (July 2004)

LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS AU SEMINAIRE JOURNALISME ET SÉCURITÉ	
NOMS	RADIOS
Roland Chéry	Azuei Internationale
Gérard Fils Jean	Radio Crystal
Hicaine Lafleur	Radio Crystal
Roudy Cayo	
Claude Bernard Sérant	Le Nouvelliste
Blaise Jean Georges	Caraïbes FM
Evens St Félix	
Alex Carlasse	
Vancol Osner	Radio Megastar
Mackenson Belamour	Kdans FM
Franzty St Juste	Guinen
Jean Doina Eliacin	Lumière
Claude Bellevue	IBO
Luckson Bohnomme	TNH
Jean Robert Delciné	Galaxie
Rodson Josselin	HPN